THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Beal Gets 18-Month Term; Peace and Reich Education; Florida Oil Plan Deferred

The World's Day—June 2, 1942

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Martial law was proclaimed in the Sind district of Western India after a series of train wrecks in which more than 60 persons have been killed in recent days, it was reported from New Delhi.

Americas: Venezuelans Count on Allied Victory

Venezuela's Foreign Minister, Dr. Caracciolo Parra-Perez, arrived in the United States as a guest of the Government. He is to tour war industries. At Miami he expressed the confidence of the Venezuelan people in the victory of the democracies.

The War: RAF Raiding City by City in Reich

RAF: Essen, home of Germany's Krupp armament works, was pounded by more than 1,000 British planes in quick follow-up to raid on Cologne.

Libya: British claimed Nazi tank forces were still held in trap and were being steadily cut to pieces. Berlin and Rome claimed local success, but German plan for quick decision had apparently been thwarted.

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Russia: Continuing lull was reported on Eastern Front.

China: Both Chinese and Japanese claimed successes in fighting in Chekiang Province. Fighting was confused elsewhere in China.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

OPA Reports 6,000 X Cards Already Back

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Thousand RAF Bombers Blast Essen; Roosevelt Asks War on 3 Nazi 'Puppets'; Why Rommel's Desert 'Blitz' Failed

British air reconnaissance took any 'surprise' out of Nazi Libyan drive—Lack of water and fuel aided Allies in turning back major thrust after first temporary advantage.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA, June 2—The tank battle of Knightsbridge is still progressing with the remnants of the German forces concentrating on their two narrow gaps in the mine fields, leaving behind them many vehicles destroyed and captured, and a considerable number of prisoners, in addition to many killed and wounded, and with the British in possession of most of the battlefields.

This marks the failure of the Nazi offensive action which began early on the morning of May 27 when German armored forces came around the southern flank of the Allied positions at Bir Hacheim in a drive to storm Tobruk and cut off the main Allied forces from the rear.

The plan was undeniably a bold one. One fast traveling panzer column was to make directly for Tobruk, capturing large Allied supply dumps en route, while another column was to break through to the coast directly east of the fixed Allied infantry positions. The Allied forces would then be split—the infantry separated from the armored force while the armored force itself would be caught between two German panzer columns. Next the panzer units which had reached the coast road around El Gazala were to force their way eastwards to effect a junction with the Axis forces in the Tmimi area, thereby clearing a direct way to Tobruk. Next the various divided British forces would be disposed of separately.

Strong Nazi Forces

To execute his plan Field Marshal Erwin Rommel sent into the field crack panzer divisions of his Afrika Korps—the 15th and 21st Armored Divisions as well as the German 90th Light Infantry Division. He also made use of the 20th Italian Mobile Corps consisting of the 132nd Ariete Armored Division and the 101st Trieste Motorized Division.

Various other units of the Italians were drawn upon, chiefly in the southern Bir Hacheim sector where they, like the Ariete division, were badly mauled by the Free French. A brand new Bersagliere regiment also made its debut in the minefield gaps.

In the air Marshal Rommel had several new bomber squadrons, including two of Stuka divebombers and nine or 10 Italian fighter squadrons equipped with Macchi 202's, which brought his total Libyan strength to something like numerical parity with the Allies.

[Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck in a report on the Libyan campaign read to the House of Commons today by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, disclosed that British air reconnaissance had prevented the Nazis from a surprise move. It was disclosed that American-made tanks had operated effectively and that the British had employed new anti-tank artillery with great effect.

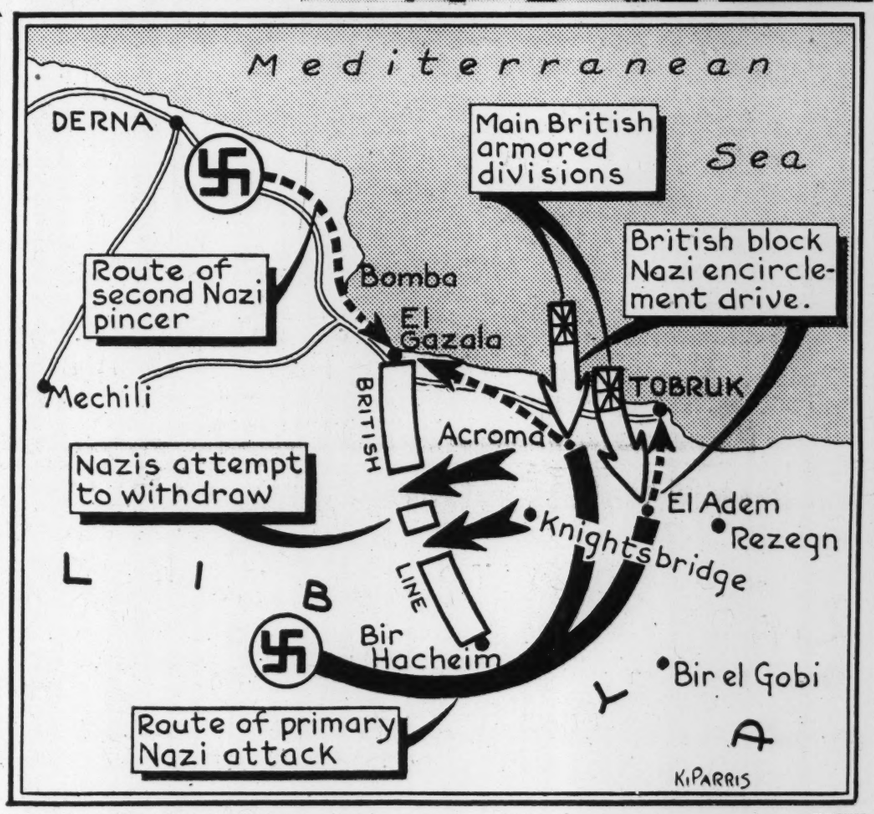
General Auchinleck disclosed that captured documents had made it clear that the Nazis' objective was to defeat the British armored forces and capture Tobruk.]

When they launched their attack early on the morning of May 27 the initiative gave the Germans a

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

How American tanks proved too much for the Nazis in Libya will be described tomorrow in Edmund Stevens's own eyewitness story.

Tonight at 5:15 E. W. T. Mr. Stevens will broadcast from Cairo, Egypt, over WBZ (Boston) and the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Co.



By a Staff Artist; Associated Press Cablephoto

How Nazis Planned It and How British Stopped Them

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel planned an encircling movement in Libya to counter the British tank forces and get in back of the British infantry lines. This Nazi force was to take Tobruk and then cut westward to be joined by a second column in a Nazi pincer. But the infantry stood fast and the British columns blocked Marshal Rommel's armored divisions. Now the Nazis are trying to force their way out through the British infantry lines and minefields. Above: German soldiers from Marshal Rommel's picked Afrika Korps are questioned by their British captors in Libya.

British drop 6,000,000 pounds of explosives on area containing Nazi Krupp works.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

President Roosevelt asked Congress today to declare war on three Axis satellites—Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. The United States, of course, has had no formal relations with the three nations for some time, since their status has been virtually that of occupied territory.

The Presidential request follows hard on the heels of two other momentous and encouraging pieces of news:

The British followed up their giant raid on Cologne Saturday night with a devastating attack by more than 1,000 planes on Essen, home of Germany's great Krupp armament works.

And General Auckinleck's forces foiled Marshal Rommel's Afrika Corps in a daring plan which, if it had succeeded, might have brought a quick decision on the sands of Libya.

Thus the over-all initiative in the war against Hitler appears finally to have passed to the United Nations. No longer can the Axis alone determine how and where the battles must be fought. The Cologne and Essen raids show the RAF master of the air in Western Europe, and in Libya and Russia two efforts by the Axis to regain the control that the initiative gives have been quickly muffled.

London dispatches indicated that the RAF dropped about six million pounds of incendiary and high explosive bombs on Essen. Prime Minister Churchill told a cheering Parliament that other German cities would be subjected to "an ordeal the like of which never has been experienced in any country in continuity, severity, or magnitude."

As if to punctuate the Prime Minister's remarks great squadrons of RAF planes roared over the English Channel in what British observers called one of the biggest daylight operations of the war.

As in the raid on Cologne, RAF losses over Essen were comparatively light. Thirty-five planes were acknowledged as missing, nine fewer than Saturday's loss of 44 and far below the 10 per cent danger zone.

In Libya, Marshal Rommel apparently counted on bold offensive action to catch the British by surprise and enable his tank forces to split up his opponents before they realized what was happening, just as Nazi tanks did against the British and French in the Low Countries and in France. But the British have learned their lessons well and when the Nazi general struck they were waiting for him with sufficiently strong forces to wreck his whole plan of campaign.

Latest advices from Libya indicate that Marshal Rommel's men are still held fast in a trap between the British infantry line and the British motorized columns. The British claim the Rommel forces are being slowly "mopped up" as they retire toward two open gaps in the British infantry defenses.

On the China Front, both sides claimed local successes in Chekiang Province with confused fighting continuing in other sectors.

Essen Raid

The Royal Air Force followed up its devastating raid on Cologne by turning 1,036 planes loose on Germany last night, almost all of them on the region of the Nazi arsenal city of Essen.

The second of the crushing raids which the RAF has made against the sources of Hitler's military strength in three days struck at the home of the huge Krupp munitions works. The Essen raid came after a pause of but one night, when bad weather held the RAF's

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Churchill reviews war: Page 7.

Allies Prepare Huge Air Offensive; President's Act Links Nations Closer

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The shadow of United Nations air power lengthened ominously over the Axis today as indications multiplied that the United States would concentrate increasingly on seaborne bombing attacks and airborne invasions to win the war.

Both Governmental and industrial sources confirm the report that United States battle plans are being revamped to put greater emphasis on aerial assault as a means of speeding victory. Since it is still recognized that Axis soil must be actually invaded and held, this country is turning to the task of building an overwhelming fleet of troop and cargo carrying gliders and transport planes.

Among the most important recent developments bearing on America's war plans are:

1. Disclosure that the United States Army and Navy have let huge contracts for the construction of a very large number of gliders and air transports.

2. A statement by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, that the Navy would build a great and unprecedented number of aircraft carriers.

3. An announcement by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce that an aerial supply route to China would soon be perfected and that the United States is building up an efficient bombing force in India for an air offensive against the Japanese.

Orders for Gliders

Particularly significant, it is felt, is the recent announcement that the Army had given large glider orders to three major industrial concerns and that work on the Cessna Aircraft Company plant

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

British Find a Way To Repair Nazi Tanks

By the Associated Press

Cairo, June 2

The Germans had a good idea when they attacked the British in Libya last week. They brought along a big, mobile tank repair unit to keep their mechanical forces in order.

But it didn't work.

The British captured the unit.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—At least four reasons lie behind President Roosevelt's special message to Congress today requesting a declaration of war against Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania—Hitler-dominated belligerents in the attack on Russia.

The action comes as further evidence of the complete solidarity of the United Nations at a time when the Axis is directing its main propaganda drive toward disuniting the United Nations.

It is calculated to give fresh impetus and fresh courage to all the many anti-Nazi peoples within all these countries and to strengthen their hands in showing that resistance to the Axis, not collaboration with the Axis, is the surest road to freedom.

It is an additional measure of aid and diplomatic backing to Russia which is being forced to fight Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian soldiers on the Eastern Front.

It fulfills a plain warning which the United States delivered to these three Governments April 13 that their further participation in the war certainly would bring reprisals from America.

Aid to Axis Cited

The President disclosed today that the United States has information that these countries are acquiescing in Hitler's demand for further military collaboration.

President Roosevelt's brief and unexpected message could be read only to the House of Representa-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Agencies in Massachusetts Co-ordinated for Emergency

Massachusetts State agencies stood ready today for instant mobilization in the event of emergency such as a major bombing raid, under a comprehensive "disaster relief" plan, completion of which was announced by Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

Under the plan, the activities of major State departments are coordinated so that instant relief may be undertaken if Massachusetts is subjected to a bombing such as that administered to Cologne, Essen, and other German cities.

The plan was established by Adjutant General Erickson, acting as co-ordinator, after making a complete stock-taking of all material which would be needed in any emergency.

The plan is under the operation of the Governor's Disaster Relief Commission which was organized on April 1, 1940. The members of the committee are the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, the Commissioners of Public Safety, Metropolitan District, Public Works, Public Health, Public Utilities, Conservation, Public Welfare, Correction, Mental Health, Agriculture, Labor and Industries, and Education.

In addition, a representative of the Red Cross, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and the commanding general of the Massachusetts State Guard, Second Division, will be invited to all commission meetings.

In the event of disaster, the military department stands ready to use the State Guard to preserve law and order, to protect life and property and to patrol contaminated areas.

Synthetic Rubber That Bounces

PORTLAND, Maine, June 2 (AP)—After nine months of experimenting, Willis F. Thompson, an engineer, said today he believed he had found a synthetic rubber that could withstand War Production Board and Rubber Reserve Committee tests.

Mr. Thompson, a technical and mechanical engineer for a Cambridge, Mass., oil distributing concern, said his product was based on the sap of the Maine white pine tree or of any other coniferous tree, with suitable chemicals and catalysts added.

His product, which he estimated could be produced for 17 cents a pound, differs from the synthetic rubber produced from southern pine in that "the basis of that synthetic is turpentine, and turpentine won't produce a rubber with a bounce. My discovery has the bounce, and it's the bounce that's important."

One form of his synthetic—which he said Gov. Sumner Sewall had recommended be submitted to Washington—could be spread while warm over the worn tread of a tire, where it would cool and fuse itself in 15 minutes.

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The plan was undeniably a bold one. One fast traveling panzer column was to make directly for Tobruk, capturing large Allied supply dumps en route, while another column was to break through to the coast directly east of the fixed Allied infantry positions. The Allied forces would then be split—the infantry separated from the armored force while the armored force itself would be caught between two German panzer columns. Next the panzer units which had reached the coast road around El Gazala were to force their way eastwards to effect a junction with the Axis forces in the Tmimi area, thereby clearing a direct way to Tobruk. Next the various divided British forces would be disposed of separately.

Strong Nazi Forces

To execute his plan Field Marshal Erwin Rommel sent into the field crack panzer divisions of his Afrika Korps—the 15th and 21st Armored Divisions as well as the German 90th Light Infantry Division. He also made use of the 20th Italian Mobile Corps consisting of the 132nd Ariete Armored Division and the 101st Trieste Motorized Division.

Various other units of the Italians were drawn upon, chiefly in the southern Bir Hacheim sector where they, like the Ariete division, were badly mauled by the Free French. A brand new Bersagliere regiment also made its debut in the minefield gaps.

In the air Marshal Rommel had several new bomber squadrons, including two of Stuka divebombers and nine or 10 Italian fighter squadrons equipped with Macchi 202's, which brought his total Libyan strength to something like numerical parity with the Allies.

[Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck in a report on the Libyan campaign read to the House of Commons today by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, disclosed that British air reconnaissance had prevented the Nazis from a surprise move. It was disclosed that American-made tanks had operated effectively and that the British had employed new anti-tank artillery with great effect.

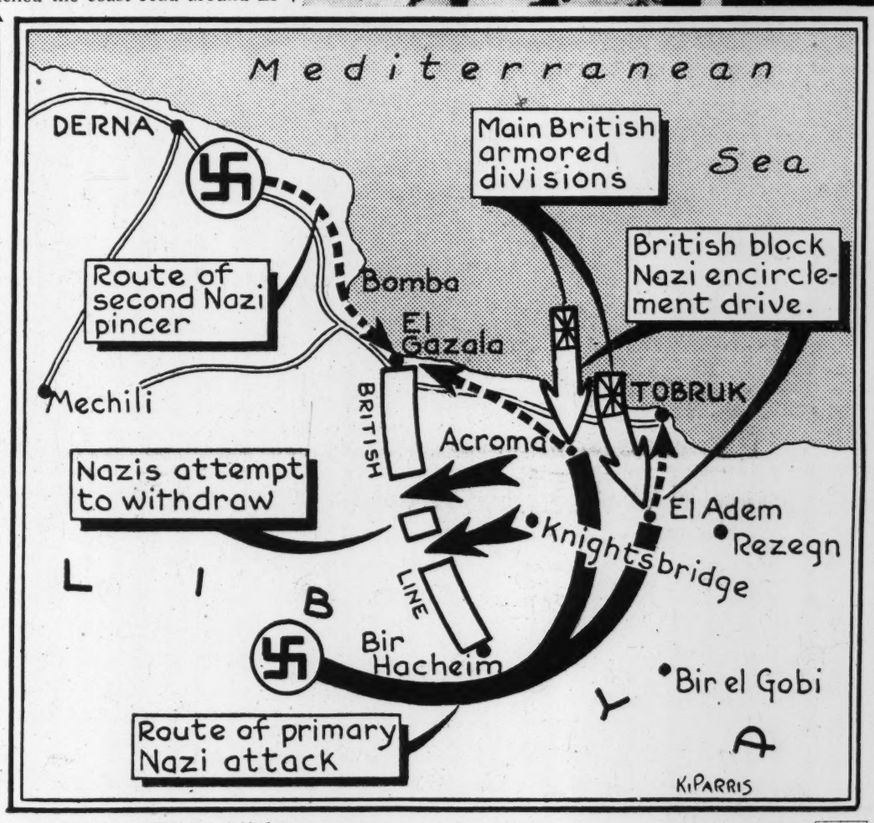
General Auchinleck disclosed that captured documents had made it clear that the Nazis' objective was to defeat the British armored forces and capture Tobruk.]

When they launched their attack early on the morning of May 27 the initiative gave the Germans a

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

How American tanks proved too much for the Nazis in Libya will be described tomorrow in Edmund Stevens's own eyewitness story.

Tonight at 5:15 E. W. T. Mr. Stevens will broadcast from Cairo, Egypt, over WBZ (Boston) and the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Co.



By a Staff Artist; Associated Press Cablephoto

How Nazis Planned It and How British Stopped Them

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel planned an encircling movement in Libya to counter the British tank forces and get in back of the British infantry lines. This Nazi force was to take Tobruk and then cut westward to be joined by a second column in a Nazi pincer. But the infantry stood fast and the British columns blocked Marshal Rommel's armored divisions. Now the Nazis are trying to force their way out through the British infantry lines and minefields. Above: German soldiers from Marshal Rommel's picked Afrika Korps are questioned by their British captors in Libya.

British drop 6,000,000 pounds of explosives on area containing Nazi Krupp works.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

President Roosevelt asked Congress today to declare war on three Axis satellites—Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. The United States, of course, has had no formal relations with the three nations for some time, since their status has been virtually that of occupied territory.

The Presidential request follows hard on the heels of two other momentous and encouraging pieces of news:

The British followed up their giant raid on Cologne Saturday night with a devastating attack by more than 1,000 planes on Essen, home of Germany's great Krupp armament works.

And General Auckinleck's forces foiled Marshal Rommel's Afrika Corps in a daring plan which, if it had succeeded, might have brought a quick decision on the sands of Libya.

Thus the over-all initiative in the war against Hitler appears finally to have passed to the United Nations. No longer can the Axis alone determine how and where the battles must be fought. The Cologne and Essen raids show the RAF master of the air in Western Europe, and in Libya and Russia two efforts by the Axis to regain the control that the initiative gives have been quickly muffled.

London dispatches indicated that the RAF dropped about six million pounds of incendiary and high explosive bombs on Essen. Prime Minister Churchill told a cheering Parliament that other German cities would be subjected to "an ordeal the like of which never has been experienced in any country in continuity, severity, or magnitude."

As if to punctuate the Prime Minister's remarks great squadrons of RAF planes roared over the English Channel in what British observers called one of the biggest daylight operations of the war.

As in the raid on Cologne, RAF losses over Essen were comparatively light. Thirty-five planes were acknowledged as missing, nine fewer than Saturday's loss of 44 and far below the 10 per cent danger zone.

In Libya, Marshal Rommel apparently counted on bold offensive action to catch the British by surprise and enable his tank forces to split up his opponents before they realized what was happening, just as Nazi tanks did against the British and French in the Low Countries and in France. But the British have learned their lessons well and when the Nazi general struck they were waiting for him with sufficiently strong forces to wreck his whole plan of campaign.

Latest advices from Libya indicate that Marshal Rommel's men are still held fast in a trap between the British infantry line and the British motorized columns. The British claim the Rommel forces are being slowly "mopped up" as they retire toward two open gaps in the British infantry defenses.

On the China Front, both sides claimed local successes in Chekiang Province with confused fighting continuing in other sectors.

Agencies in Massachusetts Co-ordinated for Emergency

Massachusetts State agencies stood ready today for instant mobilization in the event of emergency such as a major bombing raid, under a comprehensive "disaster relief" plan, completion of which was announced by Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

Under the plan, the activities of major State departments are coordinated so that instant relief may be undertaken if Massachusetts is subjected to a bombing such as that administered to Cologne, Essen, and other German cities.

The plan was established by Adjutant General Erickson, acting as co-ordinator, after making a complete stock-taking of all material which would be needed in any emergency.

The plan is under the operation of the Governor's Disaster Relief Commission which was organized on April 1, 1940. The members of the committee are the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, the Commissioners of Public Safety, Metropolitan District, Public Works, Public Health, Public Utilities, Conservation, Public Welfare, Correction, Mental Health, Agriculture, Labor and Industries, and Education.

In addition, a representative of the Red Cross, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and the commanding general of the Massachusetts State Guard, Second Division, will be invited to all commission meetings.

In the event of disaster, the military department stands ready to use the State Guard to preserve law and order, to protect life and property and to patrol contaminated areas.

Synthetic Rubber That Bounces

PORTLAND, Maine, June 2 (AP)—After nine months of experimenting, Willis F. Thompson, an engineer, said today he believed he had found a synthetic rubber that could withstand War Production Board and Rubber Reserve Committee tests.

Mr. Thompson, a technical and mechanical engineer for a Cambridge, Mass., oil distributing concern, said his product was based on the sap of the Maine white pine tree or of any other coniferous tree, with suitable chemicals and catalysts added.

His product, which he estimated could be produced for 17 cents a pound, differs from the synthetic rubber produced from southern pine in that "the basis of that synthetic is turpentine, and turpentine won't produce a rubber with a bounce. My discovery has the bounce, and it's the bounce that's important."

One form of his synthetic—which he said Gov. Sumner Sewall had recommended be submitted to Washington—could be spread while warm over the worn tread of a tire, where it would cool and fuse itself in 15 minutes.

Allies Prepare Huge Air Offensive; President's Act Links Nations Closer

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The shadow of United Nations air power lengthened ominously over the Axis today as indications multiplied that the United States would concentrate increasingly on seaborne bombing attacks and airborne invasions to win the war.

Both Governmental and industrial sources confirm the report that United States battle plans are being revamped to put greater emphasis on aerial assault as a means of speeding victory. Since it is still recognized that Axis soil must be actually invaded and held, this country is turning to the task of building an overwhelming fleet of troop and cargo carrying gliders and transport planes.

Among the most important recent developments bearing on America's war plans are:

1. Disclosure that the United States Army and Navy have let huge contracts for the construction of a very large number of gliders and air transports.

2. A statement by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, that the Navy would build a great and unprecedented number of aircraft carriers.

3. An announcement by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce that an aerial supply route to China would soon be perfected and that the United States is building up an efficient bombing force in India for an air offensive against the Japanese.

Orders for Gliders

Particularly significant, it is felt, is the recent announcement that the Army had given large glider orders to three major industrial concerns and that work on the Cessna Aircraft Company plant

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

British Find a Way To Repair Nazi Tanks

By the Associated Press

Cairo, June 2

The Germans had a good idea when they attacked the British in Libya last week. They brought along a big, mobile tank repair unit to keep their mechanical forces in order.

But it didn't work.

The British captured the unit.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—At least four reasons lie behind President Roosevelt's special message to Congress today requesting a declaration of war against Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania—Hitler-dominated belligerents in the attack on Russia.

The action comes as further evidence of the complete solidarity of the United Nations at a time when the Axis is directing its main propaganda drive toward disuniting the United Nations.

It is calculated to give fresh impetus and fresh courage to all the many anti-Nazi peoples within all these countries and to strengthen their hands in showing that resistance to the Axis, not collaboration with the Axis, is the surest road to freedom.

It is an additional measure of aid and diplomatic backing to Russia which is being forced to fight Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian soldiers on the Eastern Front.

It fulfills a plain warning which the United States delivered to these three Governments April 13 that their further participation in the war certainly would bring reprisals from America.

Aid to Axis Cited

The President disclosed today that the United States has information that these countries are acquiescing in Hitler's demand for further military collaboration.

President Roosevelt's brief and unexpected message could be read only to the House of Representa-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Essen Raid

The Royal Air Force followed up its devastating raid on Cologne by turning 1,036 planes loose on Germany last night, almost all of them on the region of the Nazi arsenal city of Essen.

The second of the crushing raids which the RAF has made against the sources of Hitler's military strength in three days struck at the home of the huge Krupp munitions works. The Essen raid came after a pause of but one night, when bad weather held the RAF's

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Churchill reviews war: Page 7.

Bay State Industries Group to Plan for Plants' Return to Private Production

Third Large Army Camp In State Planned

A third large Army cantonment, equal in size to Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, will be constructed in the North Taunton-Norton area of Massachusetts about 35 miles from Boston, officials of the First Corps Area have announced.

Ground was broken yesterday for the 1,600-acre project which will cost approximatcly $13,000,000 and will accommodate about 20,000 soldiers. The camp, the name of which is not yet known, probably be completed in February, 1943.

Thirty-three families in Taunton and three in Norton will be forced to move because of land taking for the new cantonment, it was disclosed by Joseph P. McKenna, Chairman of the Taunton Board of Assessors which had assisted the War Department negotiations.

Maj. Malcolm R. Gilpin, Jr., of the Army Engineers office, Providence, R. I., has opened temporary headquarters in the Wampanoag Motor Club, near the construction site. The construction contract, according to Major Gilpin, has been awarded to the Matthew Cummings Company of Boston.

The military reservation will extend from the Wampanoag Club, to a triangle formed by roads in the vicinity of Crane's Station, Norton, with the west line of the reservation bordering the tracks of the New Haven Railroad from Fremont Street to Crane Station. The railroad tracks include the main-line tracks from Taunton to Mansfield and Boston, as well as the Taunton-Attleboro-Providence line at Attleboro Junction.

Beal Sentenced to 18 Months; Other Two Get Shorter Terms

John W. Beal, Boston architect and former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, was sentenced today to 18 months in the House of Correction on charges of conspiracy and bribery of former Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge.

The former State official was sentenced shortly after noon by Judge Vincent J. Brogna of Middlesex Superior Court. Judge Brogna also sentenced Horatio W. Beal, of Boston, brother of John, to three months in the House of Correction, and Anthony Spinelli, Milton contractor, to six months in the same institution.

All three men were named in one count of conspiracy.

John Beal received 12 months of his 18 months' sentence on an indictment charging him, alone, with 10 counts of bribery of the former Mayor. The other six months were added on the conspiracy charge.

Indictment of the Beal brothers and Spinelli grew out of investigation of the City of Cambridge's $2,000,000 construction program during Lyons' term as Mayor. The indictment particularly involved the construction of a $400,000 hospital, for which the Beal brothers were the architects and Spinelli the contractor.

The Judge's disposition in the case, which took more than a week to try, followed arguments for leniency by Attorneys Arthur F. Bickford for the Beal brothers and by Timothy F. Callahan for Spinelli.

Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex County District Attorney, had earlier recommended a three-to-four-year State's Prison sentence for John Beal and commitment of all three men to the House of Correction for two years on the conspiracy charge.

In seeking imposition of these sentences, he said, he was placing the alleged actions of the architects and the Milton contractor on the same level as the acts of the former Mayor in accepting bribes. Former Mayor Lyons is now serving a three-to-four-year term in State's Prison for the latter offense.

The District Attorney urged that the same punishment be meted out to the three defendants as to Lyons and his co-defendant, Paul Mannos, who became the chief witness for the State in the trial of the Beals and Spinelli. Mr. Mannos is scheduled to appear in Middlesex Superior Court at 2 o'clock Thursday for revocation of the stay of sentence granted him last fall. He has been free under a sentence of three to four years in State's Prison, plus two years in the House of Correction.

In sentencing the three defendants, Judge Brogna stayed execution of the sentence until their exception to various rulings made during the trial are finally determined by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. All three are free on bail.

Egyptian Papers Limited in Size

Size of Egyptian newspapers and magazines are being limited to conserve newsprint, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with headquarters at Boston.

Daily newspapers are limited to not more than four pages, with 10 supplementary pages allowed a month. Daily newspapers may appear only six times a week, the choice of the days being free, he said. Non-daily periodicals may not appear more than once each week. Weekly magazines may not have a larger format than 30x44 centimeters, with the number of pages regulated according to the price.

In cases where newspapers or magazines are published under two or more different names but constitute in reality one publication, the same restrictions apply.

By a Staff Photographer

United for Victory

These 28 girls, clad in the native costumes of the 28 countries comprising the United Nations, called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to open the ticket sale campaign for the United Nations Flag Day Benefit at Boston Garden, Sunday, June 14. Twenty-eight ribbons carried by the girls were tied into a single knot by the Governor, symbolizing the United Nations Relief Fund. The fair visitors, photographed on Tremont Street en route to the State House, rode from United Nations headquarters at 126 Newbury Street in five horsedrawn cabs of the Checker Taxi Company. Below: Miss Vera Krugley of Roxbury in Russian costume.

15 N. E. Men in 39 Missing In Gulf of Mexico Sinking

Fifteen New Englanders were among the 39 seamen missing and believed lost when a small United States cargo ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico by an Axis submarine on May 20.

Details of the disaster have just become known through the rescue of two of the crew who survived for a week on a tiny raft without food or water. The men rescued were: John G. Traubal, of Gibbsborg, N. J., and Rolf Helland, of Philadelphia. They were landed at a Gulf port.

The sinking, the fourteenth announced in waters controlled by the Eighth Naval District, had the heaviest loss of life of any yet disclosed from the submarine attacks in the Gulf, which began on May 6.

According to the survivors, two submarines made the attack, and the ship, struck almost simultaneously from opposite sides, collapsed "like an accordion."

The New Englanders listed as missing are: Second Mate Bernard M. Shea, Dorchester, Mass.; Donald G. Henderson, Dorchester, Mass.; Norton C. Sanchez, Stoneham, Mass.; James E. Costello, Cambridge, Mass.; Edgar J. Sharp, Swampscott, Mass.; Chief Engineer William J. Emsley, Somerset, Mass.; John G. Gietek, Westfield, Mass.; John C. Winslow, Norwood, Mass.; Michael F. Noonan, South Boston, Mass.; Thomas Smith, Jr., Fall River, Mass.; William J. Conroy, Somerville, Mass.; Andrew Radzik, Fall River, Mass.; Stanislaw Juhnik, Central Falls, R. I.; and Alexander W. Forbes, Bath, Maine.

Summer Session in Schools Opposed at Stormy Hearing

At least one thing appeared quite clear following a stormy—even violent—session of the Boston School Committee last night that no one in authority wishes to publicly advocate summer sessions for Boston school children.

Suggestion that the schools postpone the three months' summer vacation until winter, when closing would save fuel, precipitated a row during the usually somewhat more dignified weekly Committee meeting.

Following the flare-up, which was featured by hurling of an ash tray across the Conference Room, Chairman Clement A. Norton issued a statement to the effect that "only if the Federal Government orders it" will Boston schools remain open this summer.

Meanwhile the Boston City Council, meeting simultaneously with the School Committee, passed a resolution registering its opposition to "any action . . . to keep the schools open during the summer months in order to conserve coal during the winter months."

The proposal had originally been made by Mayor Albert W. Glynn of Haverhill, Mass., who pointed out that critical fuel shortages on the East Coast might be partially alleviated, and homes kept warm, by sacrificing children's comfort this summer.

Committee Chairman Norton had been quoted as saying the proposal was "something that must be studied thoroughly."

William J. Galvin of Charlestown, former President of the Boston City Council, put in an unheralded appearance at the School Committee meeting to protest.

It was a Bostonian's privilege, hastily repealed by the Committee after the fracas, to appear before the body without advance notice.

Taking the floor with dramatic suddenness, he pointed a finger at Chairman Norton and accused him of wanting to keep children and teachers in the hot schoolrooms during the summer.

Mr. Norton denied this, and retorted that Mr. Galvin wanted personal publicity as the kiddies' champion. He mentioned the possibility that Mr. Galvin would run for Congress.

Heated words followed, most of which bore little apparent relation to the question of summer school sessions, and then Mr. Galvin picked up a seven-inch plaster tray and hurled it at Mr. Norton. The aim was poor, and it sailed past and shattered on the wall.

Mr. Galvin was ejected from the room during an improvised recess in the meeting.

The aftermath was that Committeeman Michael J. Ward said "no one on the School Committee" was in favor of July and August sessions. And Mr. Norton declared that "teachers and pupils both need a rest in summer."

Rindge School Aircraft Models to Be Inspected

M. Norcross Stratton, Assistant Director, Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education and State Director in charge of the aircraft model project in Massachusetts, will visit Rindge Technical High School Wednesday morning, June 3, to inspect the models made by the pupils. He will be accompanied by Major Raymond Palmer in charge of the Army Air Training Detachment, First Corps Area; John M. Tobin, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Cambridge, and John W. Wood, Principal of Rindge Technical.

New 'Basin' Building Method For Huge Battleship Maine

War Activities in New England

Battleship Maine to be Built in Basin—A new technique in the construction of a capital ship will be tried in the building of the huge 45,000-ton battleship Maine, one of the largest battleships ever built by the United States, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, said in an interview.

Visiting Maine shipyards yesterday, Senator Brewster said that the Navy had decided to try the construction of the ship in a huge basin rather than on ways because of the proved efficiency of the method at the Todd-Bath Iron Works yard at South Portland, where 11 British freighters have been floated from three huge dry-dock-like basins in the first use of the system by the American shipbuilding industry.

Original announcement of plans to build the Maine and the New Hampshire, another 45,000-ton "battle wagon," were made last July, and it was indicated that the ships would be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Senator Brewster, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, inspected the Todd-Bath, South Portland shipbuilding yards, and the Bath Iron Works with Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, Chairman of the Truman Committee sub-committee on shipbuilding, of which Mr. Brewster also is a member. They returned to Washington today after visiting Dow Field, the Army's Bangor Air Base.

Harvard Quartermaster Unit Graduates—Eighteen letters of appointment and nine certificates of course completion were presented by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Corps Area, to members of the first graduating class of the Quartermaster unit of the Harvard R. O. T. C. at Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, this morning. Ranking officials of the First Corps Area and the Harvard Army R. O. T. C. attended.

The Quartermaster Battalion was formed at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration one year ago. At the present time 228 cadets are in training.

The program was opened with Invocation by Lieut. Col. Walter J. Donahue, Corps Area Chaplain. Short addresses to the graduating classes were then made by Prof. George H. Chase, Dean of the University; Prof. Wallace B. Dunham, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Robert H. Hallowell, Chairman of the Visiting Committee on Military and Naval Science and Tactics of the Harvard Board of Overseers, and Col. Francis A. Doniat, professor of Military Science and Tactics and commanding the Harvard R. O. T. C. Oath of office to the Quartermaster Cadets was administered by Maj. Morton Smith, Adjutant of the Harvard R. O. T. C.

Nylon Parachute to Be Tested—Miss Adeline Gray, only girl in Connecticut licensed as a parachute jumper and employed as a rigger by the Pioneer Parachute Company of Manchester, Conn., will jump from an airplane at Brainard Field, Hartford, tomorrow morning in what is described as the world's first "live" test of a parachute made of "Nylon" instead of silk.

Henry R. Mallory, President of the Pioneer concern, developer of the nylon "chute," said the company was searching for a silk substitute even before the Federal ban on the import of silk from Japan. After experiments with the Cheney Brothers Silk Company and the du Pont Company, developers of Nylon, a yarn twist and weave was devised that had a compactness, resiliency, lightness, and strength approved by J. Floyd Smith, Pioneer Vice-President and chief engineer who invented the first free-type parachute in 1918.

The Nylon parachute has been tested exhaustively with dummies, but Miss Gray's leap will be the first occasion on which a human has been entrusted to the fabric.

Draft Evaders Sentenced—Albert Schiavino, who refused his draft board's induction order on the ground he was a conscientious objector, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and placed on probation for three years by Judge John P. Hartigan in Federal Court at Providence, R. I., today. Mr. Schiavino pleaded guilty to a draft evasion indictment, and told the court he would not join the army if placed on probation.

Meanwhile, at Hartford, Conn., two members of the religious sect, Jehovah's Witnesses, were sentenced to two years each in a Federal penitentiary on charges that they refused to submit to induction under selective service.

Judge J. Joseph Smith passed sentence on Louis Pytlak and John J. Reno, saying that selective service law "is considered necessary for the preservation of the nation and has proved itself so."

Boston Ordnance Chief to Leave—Col. James S. Crawford, Deputy Chief of the Boston Ordnance Procurement District, will go to Burlington, Iowa, about June 15, as commander of the Iowa Ordnance plant, it was announced today. Colonel Crawford will succeed Lieut. Col. Otto M. Jank, who said that he is being transferred to the office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

Shipyard Workers to Get Bonus—Three hundred shipyard workers of Frank L. Sample, Jr., Inc., Boothbay Harbor, Maine, will receive bonuses in the form of war bonds and stamps, company officials announced. Disclosing that employees would receive about 10 per cent of their wages for the first two months of the firm's fiscal year, officials did not estimate the dollar value of the profit distribution.

N.H. Supreme Court Denies Paper Mills Right to Sue State

CONCORD, N. H., June 2 (AP)—The State Supreme Court declared today the St. Regis Paper Company of New York had no right to sue the State for redress because the State Water Resources Board constructed a dam at Pittsburg, blocking the Connecticut River to flowage of logs and pulpwood.

The company claimed it had owned river rights for more than 80 years to flow pulpwood to its mills.

The court, in a lengthy decision, held that "no citizens can ever, under any circumstances, win rights over public waters no matter how long or how much they may be used." Such use, the Court held, constitutes a privilege rather than a right.

The paper company had asked the Water Resources Board to construct a $450,000 sluiceway around the dam.

Mosher Sees Move Vital As War Efforts

A postwar planning committee has been decided upon by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts as a necessary move toward "a sound return from high-speed war production to private industry when the war stops."

The Executive Committee of the organization has had this procedure under consideration for some time, but has deferred actions for psychological reasons until the public would be ready to accept it, not only as inevitable but as a patriotic duty to the nation, said Ira Mosher, President of the Association, today.

"The time has now come," he added, "for giving thought to the things that should be ready for our guide when industrial machinery is taken off war production.

"Industry must not be caught without plans then," he continued. "That would be almost as serious for our economic life as to be caught without preparedness or plans when war breaks out.

"War efforts will be expedited rather than impeded by a clear understanding of the conversion issues and an assurance among the manufacturers that we can return to peacetime production without dropping into an industrial depression such as that which followed the first World War," Mr. Mosher said.

"How the transition is going to be made we cannot know without carefully weighing all the factors that bear on it," he continued. "But, we will know that a situation so important and intricate does not take care of itself automatically. To study those reconversion factors will be the duty of our postwar planning committee, soon to be organized," he asserted.

"Even the Army industrial college recognizes the propriety and necessity of studying the postwar economic readjustment possibilities, and has a committee of four officers asigned to that subject," he said.

"We will not be satisfied with the mere restoration of the prewar order, preferable as that was to the war-supported boom," he went on. "But we should aim to an improved economy. This war has taught us that we can work four times as fast as we did before the war and turn out enormous volumes of products, and that this great industrial program practically eliminates unemployment and increases the peoples' income to a real balanced level.

"If doing a big job pays the bill for the manufacturer, the worker and the distributor doing a big job after the war also can be made to pay, so that nobody need worry much about costs. But, manpower, resources, and organization are the real problems. They must be studied and understood in their combined relation to the peacetime consumer market, and the Associated Industries will contribute its own share to an understanding of them.

"Production and consumption must be balanced," Mr. Mosher asserted. "We believe it can be done. We believe also that they can be brought into balance at the low level, with much unemployment and suffering, or at a high level with full employment, full purchasing power, and a better living. That is why we are taking up the problem without further delay, and subjecting it to an intensive study by a committee of industrial executives."

6,000 X Cards Turned Back

Continued from Page 1

wider participation in board functions to various groups within a community.

To accomplish this, a panel system, authorized by Washington, will be established. The panels will be composed of specialized groups of board members who will handle special problems with which they are thoroughly familiar.

"For example," Mr. Parkman said, "one panel of three board members may deal with retail price control, another with sugar rationing, another may specialize in automobile and tire rationing. These panels will individually decide the eligibility of an applicant for a tire-purchase certificate or an extra allotment of gasoline.

Responsibilities Shared

"In this way, responsibilities will be shared and decisions can be reached more quickly and equitably for all concerned. The appropriate number of members depends principally on the population and traveling distances in the area served by the board.

"These problems of rationing and price control must be decided locally. The success of the whole national effort to control prices and ration shortages rests squarely upon the judgment exercised by the local boards in applying these regulations to local situations. That is why the local board is the keystone of the whole structure."

At the same time, Mr. Parkman revealed that regional, State, and local rationing offices will give employment preference to dependents of men in the armed forces in the appointment of clerical assistants. The clerical workers are being chosen from Federal Civil Service lists and are being paid by the Federal Government. Already, more than 400 clerical workers have been furnished to local boards, he said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley will talk on "Public Officials and the War" before the Work Projects Administration Recreation Forum at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue. The public is invited to attend without charge at 7:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Jade and Amber" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent light rain and continued cool tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Intermittent light rain and continued cool tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Not so cool tonight as last night. Occasional very light rain beginning after midnight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional little light rain. Little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:42 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Wednesday, 12:58 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:45 p. m.

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Giving requires good sense

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FLAG DAY ISSUE

JUNE 13, 1942

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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★ A centerspread of flags of all 26 United Nations, in full color.

★ An article by Albert Field Gilmore, "Democracy in a New Light," pointing out that democracies must assure all peoples the opportunity to gain a better way of life.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published by
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Army Posts' Exchanges: 'Arms of U. S.'

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court held yesterday that post exchanges at Army camps "are arms of the Government, deemed by it essential for the performance of governmental functions," and reversed a California Supreme Court ruling to the contrary.

The California ruling was made in upholding a State licensed tax on sales of gasoline by the Standard Oil Company of California to Army post exchanges there. The Supreme Court did not rule on the applicability of this tax to the post exchanges but sent the case back to the California court to determine this question in the light of the decision that post exchanges are instrumentalities of the United States.

Another case posing a similar question but involving a South Carolina sales tax on sales of tobacco, soft drinks and other articles to soldiers by the post exchange at Fort Jackson, S. C., was sent back to the lower court on technical grounds without a ruling from the Supreme Court as to whether the tax could be imposed.

Among other actions, the Court:

1. Held in a 6 to 3 decision that the Constitution does not necessarily require the appointment of counsel to represent an indigent person accused of robbery in a state court.

2. Ordered reargument on Oct. 12 of litigation involving the constitutionality of legislation increasing from 15 to 49 cents a bushel the penalty on wheat marketed in excess of Agricultural Adjustment Administration quotas. The case, brought by a group of Montgomery County, Ohio, farmers, recently was argued but apparently the justices were unable to reach a decision.

3. Ruled 4 to 2 that the Federal District Court in South Bend, Ind., had acted correctly in continuing until Jan. 1943, a consent decree restraining the Chrysler Corporation from acquiring an interest in any automobile finance company.

Associate Justice James F. Byrnes delivered the opinion. Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a dissenting opinion in which Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed joined. Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts, Frank Murphy and Robert H. Jackson did not participate.

The original decree, growing out of the Justice Department's anti-trust suits directed at automobile financing, provided that Chrysler would be free to own a finance company if General Motors Corporation had not been required, as the result of other litigation, to divest itself of ownership and control of General Motors Acceptance Corporation by Jan. 1, 1941.

This date was extended by the District Court first to Jan. 1, 1942, and then to Jan. 1, 1943, because of additional time required for civil proceedings against General Motors in the Northern Illinois Federal District Court.

Radio Decision

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled that a three-judge Federal Court in New York had acted incorrectly in dismissing suits by the National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., to enjoin the Federal Communications Commission from enforcing restrictions on chain broadcasting.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the 5 to 3 opinion holding that the companies had a right to a court review of the commission's order.

Associate Justices Frankfurter, Reed and Douglas dissented and Associate Justice Black did not participate.

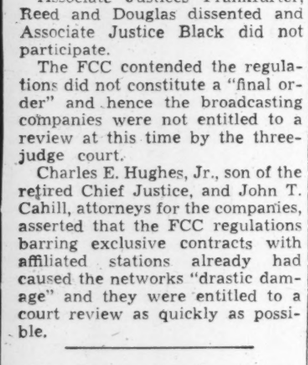
The FCC contended the regulations did not constitute a "final order" and hence the broadcasting companies were not entitled to a review at this time by the three-judge court.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the retired Chief Justice, and John T. Cahill, attorneys for the companies, asserted that the FCC regulations barring exclusive contracts with affiliated stations already had caused the networks "drastic damage" and they were entitled to a court review as quickly as possible.

Paint-Brush Shortage Is Reported Imminent

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation faces a paint-brush shortage, E. S. Phillips, paint manufacturer, said, in offering prices of from 10 cents to two dollars for old, paint-hardened brushes containing good bristles.

"Unemployment faces trained mechanics and artisans with the collapse of the brush industry," Mr. Phillips added. He said that prior to the war practically all bristles had been imported from the Orient.



Americans Return Aboard Diplomat Liner

Associated Press

Foreign Correspondents Home

Among the 908 citizens of the United States and Latin-American nationals who returned on the Swedish liner was this group of Associated Press foreign correspondents. Left to right: Richard G. Massock, former chief of bureau in Rome; Alvin J. Steinkopf, Angus Thuermer, both of Berlin bureau; Louis P. Lochner, chief of Berlin bureau; Max Harrelson, of the Bern, Switzerland, bureau, and Ernest G. Fischer of the bureau in Berlin.

Associated Press

Three Who Came on Drottningholm

Top: Wendell Scott Howard, right, home from Berlin, where he was a United States Vice-Consul, greets his wife and son, Tony, on arrival of the diplomatic exchange ship in Jersey City, N. J. Mrs. Howard and Tony left Germany more than two years ago. Bottom: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Claiborne Pell of Newport, R. I., with their Norwegian elk hound, "Belinda." Mr. Pell's last diplomatic post was Minister to Hungary; previously he was Minister to Portugal.

Diplomat Ship Reaches U. S.; Will Make Second Round Trip

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 2 (AP)—The Drottningholm, Swedish diplomatic exchange liner which yesterday came up the bay to its pier with 908 Americans, Latin-Americans, quasi-Americans and immigrants after a safe but exhausting 10-day trip from the enemy-controlled continent, is due to return to Lisbon this week for a second round trip.

It was shadowed on its trip back by at least three U-boats, all of which vanished correctly after viewing its unmistakable colors and floodlit "Diplomat" markings.

Preceded by several naval officers, Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, walked quickly down the gangway and entered one of several cars en route to a Washington train.

Passenger Groupings

The Drottningholm brought from Lisbon a total of 573 United States citizens, including 168 diplomats. There were 185 diplomats from Latin-America. Nationals of 33 countries were aboard, plus 19 stateless persons. There were 38 straight immigration cases and several dozens of Polish and Czech-speaking passengers with somewhat remote claims to United States citizenship.

Authorities said these latter persons were gathered up and delivered to the Portuguese by the Germans because Hitler wants to exchange them and others like them for about 4,000 Germans in America whom he considers "important" to the German war effort.

Meanwhile, immigration authorities were busy far into the afternoon aboard the ship, coping with the entry problem.

The American diplomats aboard the boat spoke guardedly, if at all, of the conditions in the countries in which they had been interned. But the unofficial passengers told of appalling hunger on the continent, especially in Greece.

Correspondents Aboard

With the diplomats were 23 United States foreign correspondents. Included were the members of the Associated Press Berlin and Rome staffs, headed by Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Berlin Bureau, and Richard G. Massock, chief of the Rome Bureau.

They said diplomats and newspapermen locked up at Bad Nauheim, Germany, through the winter suffered from cold, boredom, strict confinement and scantiness of food.

State Department officials who accompanied the ship both to and from Lisbon remarked privately on the striking difference in life aboard ship when Axis diplomats and nationals sailed eastward and when the Americans came home.

"As usual," said one Washington official, "the Germans had things super-organized. They had their own fire wardens aboard ship in every gangway. They had organized song nights and Nazi pep talks. I was poison to them."

There were varied accounts of the state of German morale, and of German treatment of American internees as well. Some of those sent to the little known concentration camp in an ancient stone castle at Laufen, on the German-Austrian border, said they arrived handcuffed in pairs and confined in railway prison cars.

The first of the three submarines which sighted the Drottningholm looked it over 22 hours out of Lisbon; the others appeared on May 29. All closed their hatches and dived quickly after establishing the ship's identity, and Capt. Sigfrid Ericsson, master of the Drottningholm, kept the incidents generally quiet lest the passengers become alarmed.

The Drottningholm was a floating cross-section of melting-pot America. From stuffy D and E decks, where Polish immigrants, United States foreign correspondents and minor state department clerks were jammed, to the top decks accommodating diplomats and State Department officials, newspapermen counted 16 languages spoken, sung or muttered.

Polish-Americans, some of them released suddenly from German internment camps and surprised but happy to find themselves aboard the Drottningholm in Lisbon Harbor, sang Polish songs nightly on the forward hatch. At meals they went through the regular dinner menu, then ordered the entire a la carte service.

The internees at Laufen, drawn from many countries, were treated harshly by Gestapo agents who rounded them up, but fared better after the German Army took over camp administration. Russell Singleton, of Flushing, N. Y., leader of the 91 on the boat from Laufen, said the food was "rotten" until Red Cross packages eked it out.

Edwin van d'Elden of Tampa, Fla., Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce at Frankfurt-am-Main, was locked up for 21 days in the Frankfurt city jail after his arrest on Dec. 11. In a cell for four, he slept with numerous German prisoners, on their way to and from courts. Then he was transferred to Laufen, in a prison car divided in cells for two. He saw other Americans brought to the train in handcuffs, but escaped that indignity himself.

All Americans in the Laufen camp under 60 who were released for transfer to Lisbon had to sign statements promising they would not take up arms against Germany. Many said they considered the statements were obtained under duress and that they did not intend to be bound by them.

Headed by Admiral Leahy, 17 chiefs of United States and Latin-American diplomatic missions were on the Drottningholm. They included George Wadsworth, former Charge d'Affaires in Rome, Leland B. Morris, former Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, and Herbert Pell, former Minister in Budapest. Mrs. Louisa Gunther, widow of the late United States Minister to Rumania, also was aboard.

Mexico Becomes 27th Ally To Join War Against Axis

MEXICO, D. F., June 2 (AP)—Mexico took its place today as a full-fledged ally of the United Nations, casting its fortunes with the nine other Latin-American republics linked in arms against the Axis.

Mexico's declaration of war as of May 22 was signed last night by President Avila Camacho without fanfare in his private residence. On May 22, the Mexican Cabinet decided that full belligerency was the only answer to submarine attacks on Mexican shipping.

Mexico thus became the twenty-seventh United Nations ally and put before the Axis an unbroken stretch of hostile coast in two oceans from Panama to the Arctic.

The President, acting with the unanimous approval of a special session of Congress, also signed bills granting him extraordinary powers to mobilize the resources and manpower of the nation.

Mexico's entry into the war was accelerated by the sinking of two Mexican ships by Axis torpedoes and was definitely decided upon when the Axis bluntly refused even to receive the Mexican protest over the first sinking, off the coast of Florida.

Even as President Avila Camacho was signing the declaration, Mexico was taking its first steps against the enemy within — the large group of Axis nationals and their Mexican partisans.

'Fifth Column'

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Rome Bureau of the Associated Press, said last night that the biggest "fifth column" in the world was in Italy—and it was working for the United States of America.

"It is composed of virtually all those Italians, and they number millions, who have relatives or friends in America," he said during a radio round-table discussion over NBC with five other war reporters with whom he arrived from war-seared Europe on the diplomat-exchange ship Drottningholm.

"Some Italian towns have so many returned emigrants that the inhabitants are called 'Americani'," said the reporter whose recent dispatches from Lisbon told of conditions in Fascist Italy since the United States' entry into the war.

"Why, even the turnkey who locked me into a cell in Rome's central prison the day Mussolini declared war against the United States told me he really was an American," he related.

Mr. Massock said the turnkey told him:

"'I was born in Pittsburgh and my father still lives there. And he is an American citizen.'"

Plot on Duce

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Two NBC correspondents back from Europe told of a Nazi-inspired plot to kidnap Premier Mussolini and of a German plan to build "another Berlin" to fool British bombers.

David Colin of St. Louis, Mo., who was in Rome, and Paul Fisher of Allentown, Pa., attached to the Berlin Bureau, related their stories after reaching the United States from Lisbon on the liner Drottingholm.

Mr. Colin said the Nazi plot was hatched in April to check open anti-Nazi talk among Fascist officials but failed because of a conscience-stricken conspirator. He added that the Germans also planned to assassinate Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and Italian Foreign Minister.

Peter Trimble Rowe

SEATTLE, Wash., June 2 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, who passed on at Victoria, British Columbia, yesterday, was Episcopal Bishop of Alaska for 46 years and the eldest active bishop in the church.

He was almost legendary over the vast northern wilderness, where he ministered to countless natives and whites alike.

For his first sermon in Alaska, he picked the place that drew the biggest crowd: Cy Marx's saloon. He sobered the patrons with a message that drew a $1,400 offering when his little "service" was over. Then he went out to build his first humble church.

Bishop Rowe was born in Meadowville, Ontario, and was graduated from the University of Trinity College, Ontario. He was made Bishop of Alaska in 1895.

Registration Case Brings 2 Convictions

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—A jury in United States District Court here yesterday convicted David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams, San Francisco writers, of conspiring to violate the Foreign Agents' Registration Act in connection with the dissemination of alleged Japanese propaganda.

The act requires agents of foreign principals to register with the Government, and disclose their activities. Mr. Williams was accused of not registering fully, and Mr. Ryder was alleged not to have registered at all.

Mr. Williams was found guilty on 10 counts in the indictment against him, and Mr. Ryder on the two counts against him. As a result, Mr. Williams faces a possible maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine, and Mr. Ryder four years' imprisonment and $4,000 fine.

Justice T. Alan Goldsborough said he would sentence the men Friday. It was indicated he would pass sentence at the same time on Ralph Townsend, Lake Geneva, Wis., and Tsutomu Obana, Secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco.

Mr. Townsend and Mr. Obana were indicted with Mr. Ryder and Mr. Williams last Jan. 28 and pleaded guilty to one or more of the counts against them but denied any part in a conspiracy. The indictment also named two Japanese who were in Japan. They were K. Takahashi, former manager of a Japanese steamship line at San Francisco, and S. Takeuchi, former San Francisco manager for the Mitsubishi Company.

The Government's charges grew out of the operations of the Japanese committee on trade and information which, the indictment said, was organized in San Francisco about Sept. 26, 1937, and disbanded Aug. 22, 1940.

The Justice Department alleged that this group, ostensibly a mercantile agency, actually was a propaganda outlet.

Continent's Mightiest Falls Roar Over Top of Grand Coulee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND COULEE, Wash., June 2—The North American continent's mightiest waterfall cascaded into being here yesterday when engineers turned immense valves that sent water rushing for the first time over the lip and down the broad concrete face of the Columbia River's Grand Coulee Dam, the largest concrete structure ever constructed by man.

Grand Coulee's waterfall, which is approximately the same as Niagara Falls in volume but twice as high, began as thin white wisps of water skittering down the dam's face and quickly turned into a solid sheet of green water that plunged into the concrete trough at the dam's base as engineers completely closed the 20 eight-foot outlet tubes and raised the spillway gates at the top of the dam.

About 10,000 persons watched from near-by vantage posts as water covered this 1,650-foot width of the dam and gysered up from its base. To them as well as to the engineers who have supervised the eight years of construction on the mighty structure, the cascade of water symbolized the completion of the dam, it meant that the dam now is ready to begin Grand Coulee's 108,000-kilowatt generators at near capacity for the first time.

Actually, though, only one-sixth of Grand Coulee's ultimate output has been reached. At present three of the big generators are in operation along with smaller service generators. However, Coulee's capacity has reached 344,000 kilowatts—more than that of Bonneville Dam and Equal to about half the one-time output of Russia's Dnieper Dam which was sabotaged by the Soviet workmen during the Russian retreat last summer.

The output of the three big generators, which now is playing a major part in the Pacific Northwest's production of aluminum and in other vital victory industries, is sufficient to completely build a battleship in one month, according to engineers.

The frothy cascade also marked the filling of the 151-mile lake backed up behind the dam. Coulee's lake, one of the largest artificial bodies of water in the world, stretches from the dam to the Canadian border and in many places is more than two miles wide. It contains approximately 10,000,000 acre-feet of water.

Gates and other equipment were not in place early enough last year to hold the Columbia River's runoff at its peak, but as spring freshets this year brought water from the broad Columbia watershed the lake gradually rose to its permanent level. Dam engineers in the future will keep the lake's level constant through manipulation of the spillway gates and the valves of the outlet tubes.

From Japan

MEXICO, D. F., June 2 (AP)—The Mexican Foreign Office announced last night a Japanese liner would leave Yokohama June 10 with "a large number" of diplomats and private citizens of the American nations who have been stranded there.

They will be exchanged in the Portuguese colony of Lorenzo Marquez for Japanese now in the Americas.

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TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

IN TO WIN

As this is written, something like twenty thousand men and women are busy at war tasks under the Buick banner; by the time you read it still more thousands will have been put to work.

These Buick folks range from brawny veterans to lately trained men and women, all doing their part in the most formidable task that the nation's industries ever shouldered.

On one thing, though, they are birds of a feather—from top to bottom, from old-timer to greenest hand, they're in this thing *to win!*

That means, first of all, quantity. Lots of things in big lots. Fast! And we can report that in our major activity—aircraft engines—we're ahead of rates of production set for us for a full year from now.

But it also means, to a Buick man, *quality.*

To hit the enemy, hard and effectively, the need is for equipment that gets there *and back*—then gets there to *hit again.*

In aiming at such quantity-with-quality, Buick folks set themselves a high mark. There are plenty of others working for Uncle Sam who really know their stuff.

Just the same, as they well know and understand, if it's "in the wood" we're out to top 'em.

We're not satisfied to produce better engines, tank parts, gun mounts and what not than our enemies—we're competing also with the best in the bunch, our friends.

How're we doing?

That's something better to be answered by the goods we produce, and the men who use them.

We do know that day in and day out we're getting a gratifying measure of approval from the vigilant Government inspectors that must be satisfied.

We believe we have earned the respect of some able producers who work along with us—just as they've earned ours.

We know that if we found them topping us, in precision or quality, we'd move heaven and earth to reverse the picture—just as they would *expect* us to.

For as we said, we're in to *win.*

Not just to fend off, or hit back, but to *hit often* and *hit hardest.*

That, as we see it, calls for every one of us to do all he can to turn out both the *most* and the *best* for his embattled country.

WHEN BETTER ~~AUTOMOBILES~~ *war goods* ARE BUILT
BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

★ ★ ★ BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS ★ ★ ★

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

International Students Center Is Homey

This column, appearing in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays, will record news of women's activities and organizations in Greater Boston during the summer months, replacing the daily coverage of such news given during the past club season.

By the Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever been a guest on a Sunday afternoon at the open house of the International Student Center in Cambridge? If you have you will be able to read between the lines of the report presented by Eleanor M. Mead at the recent annual meeting of the Advisory Council for Foreign Students in Greater Boston. (The name has now been simplified to the International Student Association.)

Mrs. Mead is the wife of Lawrence M. Mead, Executive Secretary of the Association. Of the International Student Center she says: "It is also our home, so we have been very much a part of it—day and night."

This single sentence speaks volumes in friendship, kindly counsel and understanding. It means that there is a place open to foreign students in Boston where they can go freely day or night and feel not only the atmosphere of home, but the warmth of loving interest in them and their problems.

In the midst of war, the value of this is inestimable. Many of them, Mrs. Mead points out in her report, are without word from their parents, and some of the older men have not heard from their wives in many months. Added to this, is the fact that most of the same students are cut off from the sources of their funds. Some of them are even facing having to stop their studies in order to get jobs so that they can live.

She closes her report with the hope "that more and more, the members of the Association and other friends in the community will join us at the Center on Sundays and share with us our adventures in friendship."

Not long ago, I dropped in on a Sunday afternoon. Among the students were two Chinese, who had come from Trinidad; a Dutch youth from Java; a French woman who reached this country only last autumn; a German student who was a refugee from his country; a girl from Argentina; a man from the Mauritius Islands in the Indian Ocean, and a Czechoslovakian student. These were only a few.

They were at home there. They helped pass the sandwiches at tea time and went into the kitchen to lend a hand in preparations for supper later on. The Meads' little spaniel welcomed them as members of the family. The books in the fine library were at their disposal. The piano was there for them to play. And above all, Mr. and Mrs. Mead were always on hand to help and advise and encourage.

Those who drop in for tea may stay for supper and others may come at suppertime unannounced. Mrs. Mead never knows whether there will be 15 or 55 to feed, but supper on Sunday nights is an adjustable feast, and it appears to make no difference how few or how many are there—but it is more often many than few.

"Half the value of the supper plan is in keeping it possible for the students to feel that they can just drop in unannounced as if they were dropping in at home," Mrs. Mead explained. And this explanation gives the key to the whole plan on which the center is conducted, and to its success.

Kaiden-Keystone

Mrs. Charles P. Howard

Boston and Reading woman elected President of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Mrs. Howard, who succeeds Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, of Chestnut Hill, has serving with her for the 1942-1943 season: Mrs. Ellis Spear, Jr., of Newton Center, First Vice-President; Mrs. Sinclair Weeks of West Newton, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Charles S. Jeffrey of Cambridge, Secretary; Mrs. Ernest Fairman Dow of Newtonville, Treasurer; Miss Margaret A. Dunn of Roxbury, Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth of Winchester, and Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington of Chestnut Hill, Vice-Presidents for three years.

Newtonville Directors

The Newtonville Federation of Women's Clubs has two new directors this year, Mrs. Frank E. Morris of the Newtonville Women's Club and Mrs. James G. Peterson of Auburndale Review Club.

Chairmen of standing committees for the coming year have been announced by Mrs. H. Clayton Pearson, the President. They are, American Home, Mrs. William Jackson; Art, Mrs. J. A. McAuliff; Civics, Mrs. David Black; Conservation, Mrs. Raymond Capo Bianco; Cooperation with War Veterans, Miss Nellie Osborne; Education, Mrs. Raymond Green; Seals, Mrs. B. K. Thoroughgood; International Relations, Mrs. Malcolm Green; Finance, Mrs. Ernest Hale; Legislation, Mrs. Albert Schaller; Physically Handicapped, Mrs. David Black, co-chairman, Mrs. Elmore MacPhie; Press, Mrs. William C. Worth; Program, Mrs. Arthur Hitchcock; Public Health, Mrs. Patrick Duncan; Social, Mrs. Harcourt Davis.

The Newton Federation is proud of the success of its three-day sale for the blind, April 29, 30 and May 1 at the Newton Center Woman's Club. It netted $1,445 which despite wartime demands, was $200 more than the amount of the 1941 sale.

The sale of War Stamps and Bonds, sponsored by the Newton Women's Clubs in the public schools of the city brought in a total of $12,240 in a seven weeks period, Mrs. Edgar P. Hay, the chairman reports. The club women will continue the sale of War Stamps and Bonds during the summer at posts set up in all the villages of Newton.

Massachusetts Court

The Massachusetts Court of Assistants, Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, will have its annual meeting, preceded by luncheon, on June 5 at the Engineers Club on Commonwealth Avenue. The luncheon table will be decorated in marigolds, the flower worn as cockades in the old days by members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. Mrs. Frank Berry Sanborn, of Cambridge, President of the Massachusetts Court, will preside and Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, of Scituate, National President, will be among those attending. A report of the recent national meeting in Chicago will be given by Mrs. Ernest F. Dow.

Boat Supplants Cars

The annual outing of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, usually a trip by automobile to some interesting historic spot, next Monday will be a boat ride on the Charles River.

Sallying forth with basket lunch and knitting bags, members will gather at Dartmouth Street landing to board the Boonie, piloted by Captain Romei. They go first to the locks where the mechanism will be explained. Then they will turn about and head for Watertown under the famous seven bridges. Just beyond the Business Administration Buildings of Harvard University, they will anchor for lunch and afterward continue to Watertown.

Doll Collectors' Luncheon

The Doll Collectors of America will have a buffet luncheon and meeting tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Harry A. Sawyer with Mrs. Henry P. Kendall Co-Hostess, at 51 Highland Street, West Newton. Members going by train will take a 12:25 train from South Station.

Maine Federation

The Maine Federation of Women's Clubs opened its Golden Jubilee Convention at Portland today with the Misses Deborah Morton and Edith McAlpine, who attended the organization meeting 50 years ago, as honor guests, the Associated Press reported.

The Rev. Hilda L. Ives of Portland and Newton Center, Mass., to whom the General Federation awarded a scroll of honor last year as a pioneer in rural church work, was scheduled to address the Federation banquet tonight.

Children Go For This FRESH Milk Flavor

Your children will relish the flavor of Deerfoot SPECIAL Milk — Daisy Deerfoot's milk as many of them call it. Of course, it's *fresh*, local milk, like all Deerfoot milk, and pasteurized in the bottle, instead of in bulk, which keeps more of the natural milk flavor.

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Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee — WNAC, Thursday, 10 P. M.

Deerfoot farms Milk

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Boston Office, HIGhlands 1857

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.76 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Orchestra, Soloists. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.30mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 3

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires"; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Orchestra; Soloist.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (41.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland Indians Game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
5:05 p. m.—"Dansant"; music
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—Some Like It Sweet."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent.'
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, News; Music.
9:30 p. m.—Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta"; music.
10:30 p. m.—Les Brown's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Allen's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Pancho's Orchestra.

BUY WAR BONDS Buy BUY WAR STAMPS

Statler TISSUES AND Handy TOWELS

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.75mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.07mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Greater Boston Candidates for Degrees at Wellesley

Among the 47 Greater Boston girls who are candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree which Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, will award at the 64th Commencement on June 15, in Alumnae Hall, are (top row, left to right): Priscilla Jane Wharton, Wellesley Hills; Priscilla Morse, Newton Center; Virginia M. Warren, Waban; Clarinda Turner, Malden; Josephine J. Morton, West Newton; (lower row, left to right): Betty Johnson, Brookline; Virginia Leonard, Arlington; Elizabeth Hill, Wellesley; Shirley Davenport, West Newton; Elizabeth G. Sharpe, Belmont.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, will deliver the Commencement address. Sixteen classes are planning June reunions, and the class of 1917, of which Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is a member, will celebrate its 25th reunion.

Trainees in War Traffic to Hear U. S. Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2—The work of the National Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department in promoting the staggering of business and work hours, the pooling of automobile rides, the conservation of automobiles, and the facilitating of war traffic will be explained by Prof. J. Trueman Thompson, Director of the Committee, at the opening session of the Fifth Annual National Institute for Traffic Training. This is a school for highway traffic specialists, to be held at Yale University from June 15 to 26.

"The transportation bottleneck is a threat to our war effort, and the 1942 Institute will concern itself salely with methods of helping break it," said Norman Damon, Vice-President of the Automotive Safety Foundation, and Chairman of the Institute Administrative Committee, who will preside at the June 15 meeting.

"The extension of the National Committee's program into States and cities will be emphasized not only in the opening session," he added, "but in the seven classes of the Institute which cover the fields of traffic engineering, education, and enforcement."

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, has asked Governors to appoint State committees to further the program of the National Committee. He also has requested mayors of cities of more than 10,000 population to appoint local administrators.

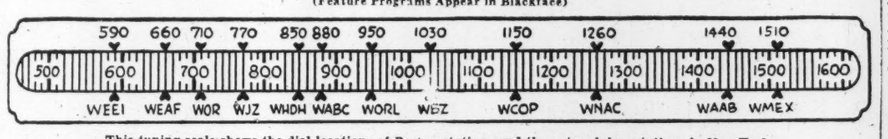
Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald of the United States Publics Roads Administration is Chairman of the National Committee. Other members are G. Donald Kennedy, President of the American Association of State Highway Officials; Capt. Donald S. Leonard, President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Don F. Stiver, General Chairman of the State and Provincial Police Section, I. A. C. P., and Earl Snell, President of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Mr. Kennedy is the Michigan Commissioner of Highways, Captain Leonard is with the Michigan State Police, Mr. Stiver is Superintendent of the Indiana State Police, and Mr. Snell is Secretary of State in Oregon.

President Charles Seymour of Yale has been invited to address the opening session of the Institute. Lieut. F. M. Kreml, director of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, will describe the new problems the war has brought to highway transportation. Sidney J. Williams, Director of Public Safety for the National Safety Council, will tell how the Institute fits in to the present traffic situation.

The Institute is sponsored by nine national groups: American Automobile Association, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, American Association of State Highway Officials, Automotive Safety Foundation, Institute of Traffic Engineers, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Safety Council, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Yale University Bureau for State Traffic Research. It previously has been held at the University of Michigan, University of Tennessee, and University of California at Berkeley.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	land Indians baseball	recordings .....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	game	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 Swing Time	Southernaires: quartet	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Price Control"; Music
4:00 Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	land Indians baseball	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"	game	Dance Matinee; popular
4:30 "Mosaic"; organ ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	recordings .....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown".	land Indians game ...	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Orchid; Sports	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Musical Camera	Edmund Stevens: Cairo,	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30 Recordings; Songs.	"Two of Us"; music....	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Wonderland Salutes" .
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports; Music	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News reports; Defense
6:00 News comments ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen .	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; "Town Crier" ..
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sport reports; music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 G. Miller's Orch. ..	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"...	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs....	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports".....	"Is That So?"; forum..
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name"; quiz	Jose Dominquez's Orch.
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	Dramatization	program	"Electric Choir"
8:30 'Arkansas Traveler';	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control"; music.
8:45 Bob Burns; News.	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music .....
9:00 "Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: record-
9:15 drama; orchestra..	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	ings .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	Concert Hall	Fibber McGee and Molly:	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..	Classical Album: record-
9:45 Report to the Nation	Concert Hall; Songs....	comedy; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..	ings .....
10:00 United We Sing	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news...	News reports .....
10:15 United We Sing....	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	soloists; orch.; guests.	Australian News; Music.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "Public Affairs" ...	Morgan Beatty, News...	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Les Brown's Orchestra ..	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
10:45 News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies" ..	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Jose Dominquez's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Bob Allen's Orchestra...	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; Orchestra..	"Music You Want".....	chestra; vocalists	Pancho's Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comments	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Quiz; music; news..	"Musical Clock"	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News report	Organ recital	"Good Morning"	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Morgan Beatty, News....	News Service	Eight Bells; music	News report .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk....	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Toast; popular music...	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Cowboy Songs .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	News; Home talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "Scarlet Letter" ...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 Songs in the Wind..	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Singing Strings".....	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell: sk..	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup".....	"Treasury Star Parade ..	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor.....	"Bess Johnson"; sketch..	New England Cupboard..	Price Control; Orchestra
10:15 American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	Network	"Help Mate"; sketch....	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping" .....
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	"Funny Money Man".....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	U. S. Army Highlights..	"Going Shopping" .....
11:00 Victory at Home....	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Arthur Ward, songs.....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist .....
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Colonial Network Orch...	"The Aristocrats" .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch...	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum ...	"Gene and Glenn".....	Boake Carter, News.....	Sport reports .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks.....	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys ....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; news comment....	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News Service	Luncheon music	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	Musical programs; orch.	Religious program .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News report	Cedric Foster, News....	"March On, Marines"...	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	Treasures in Melody...	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music; News	Victory program .....
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra.....	Guiding Light	Cafe Continental	John Kiley, organ.....
2:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra.....	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	News report .....
3:00 David Harum; sk....	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	Red Sox-Cleveland Indi-	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 H. Marble, news....	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	ans baseball game.....	recordings .....
3:30 News; Hollywood	"Two Men and a Girl"...	Pepper Young's Family..	Red Sox-Cleveland Indi-	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 "United We Stand" ..	15 Min. from Broadway.	"Right to Happiness"...	ans baseball game.....	recordings .....
4:00 David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Red Sox-Cleveland Indi-	"Help Uncle Sam"
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	ans baseball game.....	Dance Matinee: popular
4:30 Male Quartet	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Red Sox-Cleveland Indi-	recordings .....
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News..	"Young Widder Brown"..	ans baseball game.....	Dance Matinee: popular
5:00 Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Music; Sports Matinee...	recordings .....
5:15 Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	Victor Young's Orchestra
5:30 Songs; Music	Superman; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment; Music...	"Captain Midnight"	News Service; Talk.....
6:00 News reports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier: News.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane....	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or...	"Mr. Keen"; sketch ...	News of the World.....	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk....	Baritone and organ.....	Musical Program .....
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Musical Program .....
8:15 chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Irish Music .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Dartmouth Naval Unit..	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"; orchestra	Canadian Grenadier Band	Drama Shop .....
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings .....
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album .....
9:45 comedy; music	"Meet the Band"; songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Moments in Music:	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News...	News reports .....
10:15 "The Firefly"	Nation"; drama	Musical Knowledge	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	George Harris' Orch. ....
10:30 News; Music	Treasury Star Parade...	Kay Kyser's College of	"Musical Trends"; Rob't	Tony Pastor's Orch. ....
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.	Musical Knowledge	Trendler's Or.; Vocalists	Bob Chester's Orch. ....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams's Orch...	Woody Herman's Orch...
11:15 Weather; Frankie	Music You Want.....	Local News; Songs.....	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra ..
11:30 Master's Orchestra.	Music You Want.....	Author! Playhouse;	"Tune Up, America";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Music You Want.....	dramatizations	interviews; music	Day's End; News.....

British Glass Supply Ample Despite Damage by Air Raids

Foreign Trade Flashes

Despite air-raid damage, British supplies of glass in all categories are plentiful, and the British glass industry expects that its sales of plate and window glass in Canada this year will be about $1,000,000 above normal, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

With the declining operations of the British automobile and furniture industries, British demand for plate glass showed an appreciable recession. On the other hand, because of air-raid damage the demand for window glass has been unusually heavy. It is pointed out that in the case of window glass it would be more profitable for the glass industry to meet the demands of the British market rather than to sell abroad, but that the best interests of the nation would be served by encouraging exports.

Gum From India

Karaya gum is one of India's export products which since the war has found an expanding outlet in the United States. During 1939 exports of this gum to the American market were valued at $561,649, while shipments during the first quarter of 1941 alone reached the total of $203,576. The gum is used for a variety of purposes in the United States, including the manufacture of printing gums in the textile industry. Its adhesive quality is valuable in manufacture of plaster boards by gypsum factories, and it substitutes for gelatine in foodstuff production.

Petroleum Output

Petroleum production in Venezuela has been maintained at peak levels during 1941. Average monthly output during the January-October period rose to 2,675,000 metric tons, compared with 2,544,400 tons for the banner year 1939.

Argentine Chemicals

Exports of certain chemical items from Argentina to the United States—notably casein, argols and tartaric acid—expanded sharply during 1941. Total shipments of chemical products from Buenos Aires in the first nine months of 1941 reached a value of $7,714,000, compared with $2,739,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Industrial Diamonds

Increasingly heavy demands of the United States and British machine tool industries for industrial diamonds has resulted in appreciably depleting the supply of these stones in the British market. This item is now playing an important part in Anglo-Soviet trade relations inasmuch as the Soviet supply of industrial diamonds is considerably exceeded by the demand. Shipments from Brazil by the Italian air lines operating via Lisbon, which to a large extent were destined for Germany, have now been stopped, chiefly due to American and British sources outbidding their rivals, but also due in part to the freezing of Axis funds by the United States.

Panama Movies

Improved economic conditions in Panama resulting from large-scale employment on Canal Zone defense projects, together with increased private and public construction, have served to stimulate appreciably the motion picture industry in that country. During 1941 two modernly appointed theaters have been completed in Panama City, and it is said that a third is to be constructed in Colon. With the opening of the two new theaters, a total of 14 picture houses are now operating in Panama City and Colon.

Casein Production

Argentine production and exportation of casein are expected to establish new high records during the coming year. Purchases of this item by the United States—the outstanding buyer—have greatly exceeded those of previous years. During the first eight months of 1941, shipments to the American market totaled 15,184 metric tons, against 9,883 tons for the full year of 1940, and 7,953 tons for 1939.

Venezuela Textiles

Receipt of substantial shipments of raw cotton in Venezuela has alleviated a situation which for a time threatened to completely halt the textile industry of that country. Mills are now expected to be enabled to operate at the recent rate for several months. Venezuela's textile industry is relatively small, and supplies only a part of national requirements.

Defense Measures

Vermont has been further perfecting its civilian defense organization through action of the State Council of Safety. Among the improvements made have been the ratification of the Vermont War Transportation Conservation Committee, the appointment of a milk co-ordinator for the State, the establishment of an advisory committee on child care, the appointment of a property custodian, the establishment of a staff of field agents and inspectors, and the appointment of several new associate members of the council.

Harry E. Bremer, supervisor of creamery inspection in the State department of agriculture, is the new milk co-ordinator.

Holiday Business Cheers Vermont Summer Resorts

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 2 — With the first holiday week end of the season gone, many Vermont lake and mountain resort operators are hopeful that the industry, which it was expected would be hard hit by tire and gasoline rationing, will not be affected as much as first feared. Enough optimism prevails so that most resort managers are preparing for full seasons.

While the roadside tourist business was reported as "practically nothing," compared with the rushes experienced back in the days before gas rationing, the well established resorts catering to persons out for a longer stay than an overnight stop indicated that business was "pretty good," with most of them adding that their advance registrations for the summer were coming in well. In fact, they pointed out, more planning was being done by vacationists than for many years, and as a result registrations coming into their offices were for more definite lengths of time—in most cases, for what would appear to be the full vacation period.

Most resort operators are taking literally President Roosevelt's suggestion, made recently, that everyone, if it is at all possible, should take a vacation.

Taking that as a "go ahead" signal, Vermont's established resorts are making plans for accommodation of their guests, particularly as regards entertainment and recreation.

Price Order Protested

A six-man committee representing four States will go to Washington this week to see what can be done about softening the order of the Office of Price Administration freezing prices of maple sugar and syrup at March levels. The committee, which was named by Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones, as the result of a meeting of maple sugar dealers, retailers and others connected with the industry, is composed of W. Arthur Simpson of St. Johnsbury, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cary Maple Sugar Co.; Willard H. Smith of Cuttingsville, President of the Vermont Maple Sugar Association; Manson B. Smith, producer, of East Hebron, N. H.; W. D. Eaton, retailer, of the S. S. Pierce Co., of Boston; H. R. Waley, retailer, of St. Johnsbury, and R. H. Moroney, equipment manufacturer, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

It is expected, Commissioner Jones said, that the committee will prepare a petition for an amendment to the present price ruling supported by a brief statement that the prices frozen as of March, 1942, are "disadvantageous and destructive to the interests of the maple sugar industry."

Because of the lag in the production and retail disposal, wholesalers and retailers are now forced to dispose of stocks at 1941 prices which they bought from producers at 1942 prices, since most sugar sold at retail in March was at 1941 prices.

It is understood from farm officials that the Vermont delegation in Congress also

Students of Radcliffe in War Effort—Robert Brink the Soloist at Pops

Eight Courses Are Finished By 90 Girls

Students of Radcliffe College are finding an answer to the question raised by women all over the country, "What can I do to help?" Through active volunteer work and through specific training today, they are preparing themselves to take their place as more useful women in the world tomorrow. To date, 90 students have finished eight courses in war work.

Early in the year, a Student Defense Board, formed to correlate all of the war activities of the college, began to plan a program of courses and community service for the students. Before any courses were arranged, this committee made a survey of the work which students wanted to do and of their skills. Basic training in first aid was given at the college dormitories. There have been three classes each week, one for beginners, one for advanced students, and another for air-raid wardens.

Two 10-week motor mechanics courses have just been completed, and although there is not time for another this year, others will be held next year, since this subject is very popular among the students.

Canteen Work, Child Care

Also newly completed, is a thorough training period in canteen work. A course in child care was also given, and students of this class now have the opportunity of furthering their training by practical experience. After a three-month series of lectures and careful observing at classrooms and nurseries, the girls are being sent out themselves each week to help at various institutions.

In addition to this training, a few Radcliffe students are enrolled in the special war courses given at Harvard. Subjects which interest them are aerial mapping, aeronautical meteorology, an intensive course in Japanese, and another in biology which deals with the relation of biological resources to industrial and agricultural problems, especially in war time. Many other students expect to take the very advanced courses in Russian, Chinese, and one in camouflage which will be open to them this coming summer.

Active contributions to the defense effort, in addition to courses, are being made through several branches of the Student Defense Board. Through its Community Service Committee, many students volunteer for local defense work. This year, the College Community Chest, in its annual drive, set aside a special fund for the United Service Organizations, besides another fund raised to help Chinese students. Through a college committee co-operating with the U. S. O., the college sends an average of 15 girls each week to the Boston Center, and larger groups to attend formal dances.

Sell War Stamps Each Day

Individually, girls help in many ways. They sell defense stamps each day in Agassiz House, outside of the lunchroom, and most girls follow the practice of buying a certain number each week. Conservation is a slogan at the college and students take pride in not wasting paper or other materials, while those who needlessly burn electric lights are fined 25 cents. A plan also has been successfully employed whereby students go to Byerly Hall for one hour a week to sew or knit for the Red Cross.

A Vocational Guidance Committee keeps students in touch with the opportunities for women in war work and has found that student skills include drawing, cooking, automobile driving, office, library, and laboratory work. Many students proficient in translating foreign languages, especially Chinese, Russian, and Japanese, are being urged to take Civil Service examinations for Government translating jobs.

To the many students in the increasingly important field of natural science, especially those in chemistry and physics, the committee offers unlimited opportunities, since the need for scientific workers is so great. Although the college is unable to keep up with the demand, many girls are being sent into important laboratory and research positions.

By a Staff Photographer

Some of Varied Ways Radcliffe Students Aid in War

1. Diana Jane Mowrer takes a tip in checking a motor from W. F. Buck, a mechanic at the Cambridge Garage. She has just completed the motor mechanics course sponsored by Radcliffe College and given by the Red Cross.
2. Fung Haan Fung, who came from Hong Kong last autumn, sells War Stamps to help the cause of the democracies to Tamara Polevoy, who is Russian.
3. Students sew and knit regularly in the Red Cross room of one of the Radcliffe buildings. Left to right—Madalen Clarke and Nancy Jackson.
4. Students in Byerly Hall, the Science building at Radcliffe, work long hours in the laboratories, preparing to meet the demand for skilled scientific workers as soon as they finish their technical training in college. Helen Ross hopes to finish her course next February, to fill a defense job.
5. Jane Kenney and Katharine Harris prepare to carry books from the library to dormitory students by bicycle—instead of car. The reason is obvious.

'Symphonie Espagnole' His Medium

Robert Brink, of the Malkin Conservatory, won the enthusiastic applause of the listeners at the Symphony Hall Pops, taking part as soloist in Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 21, under the conductorship of Arthur Fiedler last evening. Carrying out his assignment, he disclosed plentiful mastery of the technique of violin playing and he showed signal command of tone color and of shading and phrasing. He gave a rather meticulous exhibition as executant and therefore somewhat missed in the way of fluency and of eloquence also. But he brought out the thought of the music, whatever he may have failed to do with the emotional quality of it. Something was on his side that drew him along and pulled him successfully through—perhaps conscientious preparation, which is said to prove invariably a safe and reliable ally.

The conductor lent Mr. Brink skillful support, and the string players manifested a distinct sympathy, being careful to allow the somewhat light sound of his violin a fair chance. The wind players, contrariwise, seemed at times less concerned about him than about themselves, taking advantage of the solo moments the composer allots to them and tending to cover the principal song. What was important about the presentation, though, everybody helped the final movement, the rondo, with its ingratiating recurrent theme, to go in a just rhythm and a balanced sonority.

A work for orchestra which furnished the big, serious, and inspiring 10 minutes of the program was Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody, No. 1. Another orchestral classic competently, even if conventionally, done fell into place early in the evening—Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Fantasia, which might develop into something larger than it is, but that much of its material merely echoes or foreshadows the composer's formal symphonies. For other items: Sousa's "Bride-Elect" March, Mendelssohn's Scherzo from the Octet (arranged), Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois" (ditto), Strauss' "Southern Roses" Waltzes, Gould's Güaracho from the "Latin-American" Symphonette, and Brahms' Sixth Hungarian Dance.

W. P. T.

'Going My Way?'

Jan Veen in "Dance in the Streets," one of the numbers on the Free French Pops program at Symphony Hall, Monday evening, June 8.

'My Sister Eileen'

"My Sister Eileen," Joseph Fields' and Jerome Chodorov's tall, carbonated play about the lambs and wolves in Greenwich Village, returned to Boston last night with a measure of relief from the headlines. The original cast was virtually intact, except for the engaging Georgette Leslie, who stepped up from a minor role to make the part of Eileen more devastating than before.

The plot serves little other purpose than to give the playwrights an opportunity to serve up a precocious mixture of sugar and spice. There is never any morsel of doubt that the two nice girls from Columbus, Ohio, who ingenuously come to the big city to turn their shoestring into a fortune and find all the monstrous wickedness of Bohemia flowing through their Greenwich Village room, will win their way through to the right husbands. Bunyan himself could have devised no more impeccable basic theme.

But meanwhile the dramatists have achieved a theatrical synthesis of sweetness and squalor, artlessness and sin, reminiscent of the ancient morality plays. If Hodge out of "Gammer Gurton's Needle" stared fascinated at the satanic and babylonish figures which were depicted by his fellow townsmen in the village square, as they struggled with the Virtues, he was supposed to remember that they were permitted on the medieval stage only to be vanquished in the end—after giving Hodge his pence worth of flamboyant and racy entertainment. That, from the beginning, has been a tradition of the theater.

It may be reported, then, that Eilen and her sister Ruth appealed to the many and divers elements in the audience last night in accordance with the rule expressed in one of Pirandello's catchiest play titles: "Things are as they seem to you."

Tin Can Salvage Starts

Uncle Sam has finally come to salvaging the lowly tin can.

Householders in certain selected areas of New England and New York are now being asked to save their cans and give them to salvage collectors, who will be around some time in July.

Two newly expanded plants capable of doing the "detinning," one in Pittsburgh and the other in New Jersey, can now handle 250,000 tons of cans a year. New Englanders and New Yorkers are being asked to supply the cans.

Similar salvage programs are being conducted in other sections of the United States near plants which can extract the metal. The "tin" can really contains very little tin, but other metals are valuable.

Previously householders had been informed that the cans could not be handled.

In Massachusetts, those areas affected are as follows: Brockton, Quincy, and the North Shore; the Merrimac Valley region centering on Lawrence, Lowell, and Haverhill; and the Springfield-Holyoke area.

Collection is not to be attempted in sparsely settled sections because only a limited number of cans can be handled, and these can be gathered more quickly and more efficiently in densely populated places.

Householders are asked to wash the can, removing the label; then fold in the two ends; and finally step on the can to flatten it. They cannot be easily stored in the rounded form.

All types of cans are wanted except those that have a cone shape, and those that have contained paint, oil, varnish, or floor polish.

Suffolk 'Grads' To Number 111

Suffolk University will graduate a class of 111 at the annual Commencement exercises on Thursday afternoon, June 11, at the University Auditorium, Temple Street.

Four Bachelor of Arts degrees will be conferred and one Bachelor of Science degree. Ninety-five Bachelor of Laws degrees, 12 with honor, 11 Master of Laws degrees, and five honorary degrees also will be conferred.

The Rt. Rev. Richard J. Haberlin, of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, will pronounce the Invocation and the Benediction.

Enrollment Drop Closes Washington School in Quincy

The Quincy School Committee has voted to close the Washington School, and will discuss additional school closings because of decreasing enrollment in the city's schools and a reduced budget. The City Council withdrew $28,000 from the estimated School Department budget for 1942.

In announcing the Washington School closing, Superintendent of Schools James N. Muir said no pupil would have to walk more than seven-tenths of a mile to a substitute school. The estimated enrollment for the next term was 142, as compared with 546 at the school 15 years ago.

Mr. Muir said a reduction in the school population could be noted in most all the schools, while at Quincy High School, the student body would be at least 150 less next year. Some of the elementary schools where enrollment has dropped most could not be closed, he said, because the closing would cause a drastic shakeup in shifting students to other schools too far distant.

Sale of Seats Opens For Flag Day Benefit

Mail-order sale of seats for the United Nations Flag Day Benefit to be held on Sunday afternoon, June 14, in the Boston Garden under the auspices of the United Nations Relief Fund opened yesterday at Room F, 126 Newbury Street, Boston, according to an announcement from Mrs. Bartlett Harwood and Mrs. Hermann W. Silbermann,

McNutt to Explain Job-Freezing Plan In Talk on Radio

The Daily Dialer

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission and Federal Security Administrator, appears on "Report to the Nation" to explain the commission's plan to "freeze" key workers in key war jobs, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Beginning June 10 this program will be heard Wednesdays at 10:30 p. m.

Clare Boothe, playwright and author, is to speak on "Public Affairs" in connection with United China Relief, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Waterbury Clock Head

WATERBURY, Conn., June 2 (AP)—Joakim Lehmkuhl, Norwegian manufacturer, who is in the United States on a diplomatic visa, yesterday became President of the Waterbury Clock Company, succeeding Charles H. Granger.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays a 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"It's a Wise Child," by Laurence E. Johnson, featuring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
"On the Mall," March ..... Goldman
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ... Strauss
Scherzo from the Fifth Symphony ... Shostakovitch
"España" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," Variations and Fugue on an old English Tune ..... Weinberger
"The Island," Sinfonietta (for orchestra with piano solo) ..... Peggy Stuart
The composer as soloist
Gilbert and Sullivan Favorites ... Arranged by Seredy
Malaguena ..... Lecuona-Gould
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite ..... Eric Coates
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 2, 5:05, 8:05. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard, Raymond Massey. 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. Selected Short Subjects.

Fine Arts—
"Irish Cavalcade," 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. "March of Time," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"The Tutties of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "March of Time," 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Kenmore—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Defense of Moscow." 2:30, 5:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Modern—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Orpheum—
"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Selected Short Subjects.

RKO-Boston—
"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou and Jackie Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:40. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:25.

Scollay—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:35, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Don't Talk," "Travels, French Morocco, Quaint Towns Along the Mediterranean," Frank Stockton's story "The Lady or the Tiger," "Bowling," "Hollywood Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"Remember Pearl Harbor," Alan Curtis, Donald Barry and Fay McKenzie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20 10:10. "Sea Devils," Victor McLaglen and Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Buck Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 10:45 a m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney, "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Take a Million," William Tracy, "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Valley of the Sun." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Blonde From Singapore," Florence Rice. 2 Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 4:55, 8. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, "Wild Bill Hikok," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

University: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. "Mountain Moonlight." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:42, 9:42. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:54, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 3:16, 7, 9:38. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2:05, 8:22.

Park: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2:57, 9:12. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Joan of Paris," Laird Cregar. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:30, 8. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Almost Married," Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 1:40, 4:53, 8:06.

Maplewood: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 2, 7, 9:55. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 3:05, 8:15.

Strand: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 9:15. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland and Henry Fonda. 1:45, 7:52. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:43, 9:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "The Feet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Joyce. "Mystery of Marie Roget." 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 14th Street," George Murphy. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Our Russian Front," Walter Houston. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Cadets on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. "Young America," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Dangerously They Love," John Garfield. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 2:09, 7:54. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball and James Craig. 3:30, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland. "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Night of January 16th," Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Call Out the Marines." Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood, Emelyn Williams. "The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:25, 7:59. "Melody Lane," Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:14, 6:48, 10:08.

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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Why Nazi Forces Failed In Attempted Desert Blitz

Continued from Page 1

temporary advantage. They succeeded in overrunning some British supply echelons and other "soft-skinned stuff," which is soldier slang for nonarmored units. It was at this time that they captured some British prisoners, many of whom made good their escape during the subsequent confusion.

Typical is the story of a lieutenant who said that on the morning of the attack he was driving a staff car when he encountered a German patrol. Seeking to avoid it, he steered for his echelon, only to discover on his arrival that it was in German hands.

As a prisoner he was placed in one of his own vehicles with a German guard and driver. The column then started west along the escarpment until they encountered withering fire from British 25-pounders. As their captors scattered and took cover the lieutenant, with several companions, tried to escape but were rounded up again.

Later, during an RAF attack, the officer managed to evade his guard and jump into another truck with 25 prisoners of other ranks from which the German guard and driver had disappeared. When the column resumed its progress they ostensibly followed along but gradually fell behind and when the column was next attacked the lieutenant ordered the driver to sheer off and step on the gas. A German armored car opened machine-gun fire on them, killing and wounding several, but they made good their escape. Then they ran the gantlet of British two-pounder fire and reached their own lines.

Initial Advances

During the first day of the fighting the advancing Axis columns covered much ground and the situation looked rather alarming when one column actually crossed the Allied road near the battlefield of Sidi Rezegh of the last campaign.

Their immediate objectives were the large supply of munitions, and fuel dumps near the desert railhead. Over these dumps guards were placed with orders to defend them to the "last man and the last round." Fortunately the necessity for this never arose as a British armored brigade arrived on the scene and after some severe fighting forced the German panzers back. They made no further attempt to advance in this direction, instead they joined up forces with another column which had made its way to the rear of the British infantry positions in the Acroma area.

It was there that Marshal Rommel concentrated the bulk of his armored strength for the next few days—in a long rectangle wedge between the British fixed positions on the west and British armored forces on the east. On May 28 the Germans made desperate efforts to cross the coastal road and reach the water wells at Agheila, but were thwarted by British armored patrols and troops guarding the water point.

Nazis Lack Water

Thereafter the British could count on thirst as a formidable ally, especially since in the hot dry desert not only humans, but tanks as well need plenty of water. Prisoners brought in subsequently were almost invariably suffering from thirst. After the Germans overwhelmed one British strongpoint, garrison members who escaped told how the enemy soldiers rushed about frantically looking for water stores which had been destroyed. By May 29 there was evidence that the Germans were running low on motor fuel. Patrols reported one column of 50 tanks apparently immobilized by lack of gasoline.

Under these circumstances the Germans were forced to abandon all thought of further advance, at least for the time being, and fought desperately to maintain themselves within the rectangular area against the ever-mounting pressure from British armored forces which sought to force them back upon the havy guns of the British infantry.

The most desperate and immediate problem of the Germans was the obtaining of supplies to keep themselves going. As a shot cut to the circuitous exposed route around Bir Hacheim, they succeeded in cleaning two gaps through the Allied minefields due westward, but even so their supply lines proved too precarious and inadequate.

Their echelons passing through the minefield gaps had to run the gantlet of artillery cross fire while the RAF concentrated its entire fighter and light bomber strength on enemy supply columns with devastating effect. Bomb-carrying Hurricanes and Kitty Hawks proved especially useful in this work.

Somewhere Marshal Rommel's whole plan of attack was seriously at fault. Apparently he underestimated Allied armored strength and the fighting courage of the infantry. Perhaps he expected that the latter, once it saw its rear threatened, would either fall back or surrender. Instead when the infantry troops heard the Germans were coming up the "back alley" they merely shifted some artillery from the front line to cover the mine fields already protecting the rear against this very contingency. After testing the British strength the Germans never attempted to carry out their original scheme for a two-sided assault to open the coast road. One British Brigade commander wrote in his report "the customer glanced in the shop window, but did not come in to buy."

Not Taken By Surprise

Perhaps the chief reason that the German attack miscarried was that it lacked any measure of surprise. For several weeks the Eighth Army Intelligence had carefully watched the accumulating signs of the impending German effort.

RAF reconnaissance reported Bengasi Harbor jammed with incoming supply ships, and Martuba and Derna airports crowded with planes. Two days before the battle started large movements of men and supplies toward the front were a giveaway.

Out in front the Axis patrols showed symptoms of mounting aggressiveness. Then on May 26, after a long lull, the Axis air force suddenly resumed large scale activities, raiding and machine-gunning the rear and dive bombing the front lines.

When the land attack eventuated it found the Eighth Army fully prepared and expectant. Above all, the men and officers alike, from Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie down to the last private, exuded cool courage and the complete confidence such as I have seldom witnessed in any army.

Complete understanding and unanimity existed between the men and their leaders. And neither General Ritchie nor his Corps and Divisional Commanders are armchair generals. From the moment "the balloon went up" they have been in thick of it. What can Marshal Rommel hope to achieve against such men.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

tives because the Senate is in adjournment until Thursday. The message read:

"To the Congress of the United States of America:

"The Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania have declared war against the United States. I realize that the three Governments took this action not upon their own initiative or in response to the wishes of their own peoples but as the instruments of Hitler. These three Governments are now engaged in military activities directed against the United Nations and are planning an extension of these activities.

"Therefore, I recommend that the Congress recognize a state of war between the United States and Bulgaria, between the United States and Hungary, and between the United States and Rumania.

Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Overwhelming if not unanimous approval of Congress is certain although action will have to await the reconvening of the vacationing Senators.

The House itself deferred its action on the war resolutions because of previous arrangements to hear an address by the Philippine President, Manuel Quezon. They will be acted on as the first order of business tomorrow.

1,000-Plane RAF Attack Blasts Krupp Works at Essen

Continued from Page 1

great bomb-carrying air armada grounded in the aerial offensive.

British losses again were relatively slight for an air attack of such magnitude. Prime Minister Churchill said 35 bombers had failed to return.

The Air Ministry's disclosure that aircraft of the Bomber, Fighter, Coastal, and Army Co-operation Commands attacked enemy bases in Germany, France and the Low Countries to guard the route of the Essen raiders indicated that the night's operations may have been of a magnitude possibly equalling the strength of the Cologne assault.

Ruhr Is Target:

Its communiqué said: "Last night a force of a thousand aircraft of the Bomber Command continued the offensive against Western Germany. The main objectives were war industries of the Ruhr, including Essen.

"Preliminary reports of the crews indicate the attacks were pressed home most effectively.

"During the attack on the Ruhr, aircraft of the Bomber, Fighter, Coastal, and Army Co-operation Commands attacked enemy airdromes in Germany, France and the Low Countries.

"Thirty-five of our aircraft are missing from all these operations."

These losses were nine fewer than the 44 of Saturday night—still far below the 10 per cent losses which military authorities generally agree can be afforded by a successful air smash.

On a basis of comparison with the Cologne attack, Essen probably was pounded by about 6,000,000 pounds of incendiary and explosive bombs poured down from planes manned by 6,000 fliers.

Canadian fliers, it was announced officially, were again at the controls of some of the giant four-engined Stirlings, Lancasters, Halifaxes, and lighter Wellingtons and Hampdens.

Some of these planes, among them craft which were back in action after having been over Cologne in the RAF's first ponderous blow carry four tons of missiles.

Nazi Steel Center:

Essen is a manufacturing city noted chiefly for vital iron and steel works of the Krupp industries.

It lies on the Ruhr River in the Prussian Rhine Province about 35 miles northeast of Cologne on the main line of a railway to Berlin. Railroads radiate from Essen to all the principal towns of the Westphalian iron and coalfields.

British bombers already had struck at the city repeatedly since bombing of the Continent was begun on a relatively small scale in 1940.

Essen was occupied by the French for almost seven years after the World War armistice. Its population in 1933 was 654,538.

Hardly before the last of the night raiders had rolled down on their home bases, the day shift of Britain's stepped up offensive was in the clear air, streaking for the French Coast.

Just as the Germans sought to repay the desolation of Cologne with a retaliatory attack Sunday night on the ancient cathedral city of Canterbury, they announced that another Old-World English town, Ipswich, had been the target of their night air blows.

Although the RAF's bombers, on which the British rely to paralyze Germany's industry, city by city, encountered mist, they were said to have hit hard at their targets in Essen and its environs.

United States observers were believed to have gone over again with the RAF.

Nazi Version:

The German High Command attempted to belittle the extent of the damage at Essen and called the raid another "terror attack directed solely against civilian population."

The Germans, incidentally, claimed to have shot down 59 British planes.

Meanwhile, the New York Times said in a report credited to "private advices from competent neutral observers in Berlin" that the raid on Cologne killed "in the neighborhood of 20,000" persons, wounded 54,000, 20 per cent of them critically, and put in motion a mass migration from the Rhineland.

Three fifths of the inhabitants of Cologne—total population roughly 800,000—are being officially evacuated, mostly to the area of Munich, where they will be housed in emergency barracks erected in the last 24 hours, the Times said.

The entire populations of Aachen, Duesseldorf, Wuppertal, Mainz, and other cities have started a mass migration from the Rhineland in fear of further bombardment, it added.

Of the damage in Cologne, the Times said:

"Although details are lacking, it is understood from Berlin neutral quarters that roughly five sevenths of Cologne's chemical and fine machine-tool industries have been completely wrecked."

Convoy Arrives

London has announced that a large United Nations convoy carrying American and British war supplies to Russia has reached a north Russian port after a running battle of five days and nights against German U-boats and well over 100 Nazi planes.

With almost constant daylight now in northern waters, the British Admiralty said this was the most difficult time of the year to push convoys through that route.

But, in spite of such conditions, the British indicated only six or seven Allied ships were sunk, calling the German claim of bagging 18 ships an "exaggeration of over 175 per cent."

The Germans announced May 29 that 17 ships totaling 114,000 tons had been sunk by attacks on the convoy during several days.

"That our losses were not far higher than they were against this scale of air and underwater attack," the Admiralty declared, "was due to the gallant defense and magnificent handling of the heavily laden ships in the convoy no less than to the efforts of the escort.

"The officers and crews of both the convoy and the escorts have the satisfaction of knowing that they have delivered large and important reinforcements to Russia's equipment in her present struggle."

The first attack was delivered the evening of May 25 by Heinkel torpedo-carrying planes and Junkers 88 dive-bombers. These were beaten off with no loss, the Admiralty said.

But, thereafter, German attacks were virtually uninterrupted until last Saturday, the Admiralty added.

Bombers, dive bombers, and torpedo planes almost constantly flew into the assault.

The Admiralty said one Heinkel and two Junkers bombers were shot down, two more planes probably were destroyed, and two others damaged.

Cruiser Lost:

The Admiralty declined to name the ships lost from the convoy, but shortly before disclosing the arrival of the supply vessels it announced that the 8,000-ton cruiser Trinidad had been lost through enemy action. Whether the Trinidad was one of the six or seven ships sunk remains to be seen. The last time the Trinidad was in the news she sank a German destroyer in a fight between the Germans and an English-Russian fleet convoying supplies to Murmansk.

Meanwhile, in the continuing U-boat offensive against the Western Hemisphere, the Navy announced in Washington that another medium-sized British merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Atlantic and the survivors landed at an East Coast port.

In Buenos Aires a high Argentine Government source said the Marine Ministry had received information confirming the United States Navy's report that the Argentine tanker Victoria, damaged off Cape Hatteras in April, was the victim of a torpedo attack.

This informant said the matter would be handed over to Isidoro Ruiz Moreno, legal expert of the Foreign Office, to decide what step Argentina would make in the matter of a protest.

And from Mexico City comes word that an accident and not sabotage caused an explosion aboard the American tanker Cacalilao which killed at least four men and injured 20 at Tampico, May 31.

Libya

German armored forces, the cream of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps, which were trapped east of the British El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line are "being ceaselessly harried and destroyed by British troops and planes and are being "mopped up," British headquarters announced in Cairo.

"Latest reports show the enemy may have withdrawn some of his tanks through the gaps" in the line, a communiqué by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck said, but "a large number of his tanks and many transport vehicles, however, remain on the wrong side of this barrier."

"It is still difficult to give a firm estimate of the number of vehicles and tanks knocked out or disabled," the communiqué said, but it was said the Axis losses had been very great.

In a summary of the seven-day campaign, General Auchinleck said the enemy failed to spring a surprise when he attacked with two German armored and one light divisions and two Italian armored and motorized divisions, with the objective of taking Tobruk.

One of the most decisive phases, he disclosed, was when the entire resources of the RAF were thrown into continuous low-level attacks on the Germans attempting to force an escape through the gaps.

He also disclosed for the first time that the Axis had attempted to land troops from the sea behind the British line but that the enemy force was driven off by the Navy.

A sudden shift in tactics by Marshal Rommel indicated that he might be gambling on a slim chance to keep his Libyan offensive going even at the risk of a shattering blow to the backbone of his forces.

Advices from the North African Front said Marshal Rommel had called a halt to the efforts of his two armored divisions to escape westward and was regrouping them.

Dispatches from Berlin and Rome indicated that the regrouping might already have been completed and that a British force had been encircled in a local action and 3,000 prisoners taken.

The action referred to by Berlin and Rome apparently occurred at El Ualeb, which is a midway point on the El Gabala-Bir Hacheim line held by the British and is about 40 miles southwest of Tobruk.

The British, who have failed before to keep Marshal Rommel's forces locked in traps where they seemed doomed to annihilation, recognize their desert antagonist as an elusive fighter and one who would not yield without the utmost resistance.

Device to Gain Time?

One speculation, therefore, was that the reported new German maneuver was a time-gaining device to hold the Axis forces together while supplies and fuel are brought up so they can fight their way out, rather than try an outright race for safety with the resultant risk of heavy casualties.

Australia

General MacArthur's airmen executed three nocturnal raids on Japanese bases without the loss of a plane and destroyed or damaged nine of 30 aircraft which raided Port Moresby, New Guinea, Monday, a communiqué from Allied headquarters in Australia disclosed.

Coupled with this announcement was the official report that the wrecks of two of the three Japanese midget submarines destroyed in Sydney Harbor Sunday night "were located and recovered by our forces."

Divers fixed grappling hooks and the hulks, rent by shore batteries and depth charges, were lifted for inspection to discover what Japanese secrets they might contain.

The attack of the short-ranged submersibles, apparently launched from a mother ship 300 miles or less from Australia's major city, was described again as unsuccessful.

Australian officials announced, however, that 6 naval men were killed, 13 were missing and believed killed and 10 were injured, all in the accidental sinking of a ferry which was used as a naval depot ship. The vessel was damaged during the attack by the explosion of a torpedo which struck the shoreline nearby, throwing up a 150-foot column of water, after missing a larger objective.

Prime Minister John Curtin launched the Commonwealth's second Liberty Loan drive with the declaration that "Japan's program at last has suffered a stalemate," and he added: "I defy the enemy to land large forces in Australia."

Associated Press Radiophoto

'Nazis Can't Scare Me'

With a gas mask slung over his shoulder, an English youngster carries an armful of clothing past furniture salvaged from debris at Canterbury, which was bombed by Germans in reprisal for the mammoth Royal Air Force raid on Cologne the night of May 30. Three waves of German air raiders, numbering some 25 planes, bombed Canterbury early June 1.

China Fronts

Chinese troops were reported in Chungking dispatches to have recaptured the town of Shakichen in the widening Chekiang Province warfare, but an Army spokesman said fresh Japanese troops were moving into Hangchow for a many-pronged offensive.

A Japanese spearhead has driven 35 miles southwestward from Kinhwa, the captured provisional Capital of the seaboard Province, to within 10 miles of Chuhsien, the spokesman said. Chuhsien is one of the main targets of Japanese bombing of suspected Chinese air bases.

Westward, the Japanese were estimated to have amassed 40,000 men at the Kiangsi Province city of Nanchang. Small forces from this garrison struck south and eastward in an attempt to join divisions striking in from the coasts, but they were reported thrown back.

The Central News Agency said 400 Japanese were killed in a surprise attack which gave the Chinese possession of Shakichen, in western Chekiang Province north of Kinhwa.

The Army spokesman said a Japanese drive launched Sunday in Kwangtung Province, southeast China, involved between 4,000 and 5,000 out of 50,000 available troops.

They are operating from four bases forming an arc roughly 60 or 70 miles north of Canton and one column, moving up a railway, has made a general advance of from two to 15 miles, he said.

The Japanese news agency, Domei, said the Japanese had captured Tsungfa, 220 miles northeast of Canton, in the Kwangtun operations.

Very severe fighting was reported in Yunnan Province around Lungling and Tengchung, with the Japanese moving reinforcements to those areas across the Burma frontier.

While the Japanese have taken the initiative in Chekiang and Kwangtung Province warfare, the Chinese were on the offensive in Anhwei and Hupeh Provinces and the spokesman said they were harrassing the invaders severely.

Russia

Both sides in the fighting in Russia appear to be continuing to mark time while men and machines are assembled for new offensive actions. The Russians, however, according to front-line dispatches, are jabbing strongly at Nazi lines northwest of Moscow in keeping with their established policy of keeping the enemy back on his heels.

Dispatches said the Russians attacked both in the Kalinin sector and in another northwest area, improving their positions and drawing Germans into counterattacks.

The Army newspaper Red Star said the Russians fought their way into an inhabited point on the Kalinin Front, which extends northwest and west of Kalinin toward the Valdai Hills and Rzhev and Veliki Luki. A factory which was part of the German firing system was reported captured and street battles for fortifications in the suburbs were said to be in progress.

Spring Offensive of Axis Is Stalled on Three Fronts

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 2—The still-raging tank battle in Libya and the virtually concluded campaign on the Kharkov Front have provoked new conclusions as to the course which the war will take this summer.

Arrival of June means that on three major fronts—Russia, North Africa, and Australia—spring has passed without the Axis powers being able to carry out the great spring offensive which they undoubtedly had hoped to launch before the United Nations were able to build up their defenses to full strength.

Now, the Axis, instead of being able to menace the Allies everywhere with the threat of attack, faces the uneasy prospect that the United Nations will take the offensive this summer in Russia, in North Africa, and in the Pacific.

The most significant factor about the strategic picture in all three of these major theaters of war is that the tentative offensive drives of the Axis during the latter half of May have been failures. In Libya, although the battle is not yet over, it is clear that Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been forced to withdraw westward through gaps in the British line, and all indications are that, while the campaign isn't finished, the first phase has ended without the Axis tank forces were obliged to leave theirs of their main objectives. Losses on both sides have been heavy, but Marshal Rommel's casualties in men and machines probably have been greater, since the British have been able to recover and repair many of their damaged vehicles while the Italian and German forces were obliged to leave theirs in withdrawing from the field of battle around "Knightsbridge."

Thus, if Marshal Rommel's drive was intended to develop into an all-out offensive, it has failed; if it was merely a preliminary thrust to Tobruk alone, it has been costly and inconclusive.

German Reserves Used

In Russia, much the same may be said of the battle around Kharkov. The Soviets did not succeed in taking Kharkov, but they undoubtedly destroyed or used up large forces which the Germans had been holding in reserve for the Ukraine offensive. Even if the Russian losses were numerically heavier than those of the Germans, and this is by no means certain, the Soviets are in a far better position to stand such losses.

The only important Axis gain was the clearing of the Russians out of the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea. But it is probable that this gain was just about offset by the strategic effect of Russian advances around Kharkov.

Thus, both on the Russian and Libyan Fronts, the impression left by recent battles is that a fairly even balance between opposing forces now has been achieved.

The same applies to the Pacific, particularly in Australia. As Prime Minister John Curtin said in Australia, the Axis forces have achieved none of their objectives in Europe or Africa, while in the Pacific the enemy's endeavors have been held in recent weeks and the initiative plainly is passing from Japan to the United Nations.

This new confidence of the Australian Prime Minister in the Allies' ability to beat off any Japanese attack—just as the midget submarine raid on Sydney was thwarted—coincides with a similar fresh conviction here that the turning point has now been reached. Last week end's raid on Cologne by more than a thousand RAF bombers is believed to be one of the biggest milestones of the entire war, marking the moment when the United Nations have begun to wield an effective air mastery over the Axis.

Planes Over Essen

The fact that on Monday night again more than a thousand RAF bombers operated over the continent, mostly in the region of the great Krupp works at Essen, tends to confirm this impression, proving that the Cologne raid was not an isolated stunt but the inauguration of a new stage in air warfare in which the offensive has been emphatically wrested from the Luftwaffe.

These bombing raids on a vast scale tell the same story—only in different terms as the campaigns in Russia, Libya and Australia. They testify in convincing terms to the fact that democratic production, organization, and transport finally have been able to overtake the initial lead of the totalitarian countries.

It may well prove also to be the case that the Axis, by delaying the offensive effort until summer instead of striking in the early spring, may have given the United Nations just the margin of time they needed to build up their strength and thus turn the tide of war.

The same story emerges at almost every point of the world-wide struggle. In the Battle of the Atlantic, for instance, there is more hope that the balance soon will be struck. U-boats continue to take a heavy toll of United Nations' shipping, but well-informed estimates here now indicate that at the worst the sinkings of Allied shipping fall below the American production figure of two merchant ships a day.

On the production front, too, the tide of war has begun to flow definitely against the Axis. In Britain, there has been an announcement that "too many" of certain munitions have been produced. From the United States comes news that production of munitions of all sorts now is pouring out and that the President's program of 60,000 warplanes in 1942 actually will be surpassed.

The only serious gaps in the United Nations' world-wide line of defense now seem to be in China and India. Japan is focussing its military efforts against China after having cut the vital Burma Road and closed most other major means of sending supplies to Chungking except by air. Questions are being asked here whether China ought not to replace Russia as the number one priority claim on available British-American aid of all sorts.

All these aspects of changing war conditions undoubtedly have been discussed with the British by United States Air Force Commander Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Naval Chief Administrator Harold R. Stark and other American air, naval, and production chiefs now over here. Joint strategic planning is going on to make the most of this new phase in the war.

Allies Plan Big Air Offensive

Continued from Page 1

"somewhere in Kansas" has been going on for nearly two months.

The Army has not released for publication the names of the other two companies which are to build gliders, but is permissible to say that each is among the most important industrial establishments in the United States. Since all three are already laden with war contracts, the fact that they have been given this extra load is seen as indicative of the importance being attached to the glider program.

On the basis of what is known about European troop glider construction, these ships are easy to build, can carry from 15 to 20 men with their equipment and can be towed in strings of two or three at high speed by ordinary two-engine transport planes. Quantity production is expected to start in a matter of weeks.

This construction program dovetails with Washington's announced intention of starting immediately the training of great numbers of glider troops. An Army glider school is already in operation in the California desert, but the new program is expected to include many localities throughout the country.

Marshall's Promise

Although the military preparations of the Anglo-American High Command are not known beyond a limited circle, there is an inclination here to connect the glider program with the recent promise of Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall that United States troops, will land in France. It is pointed out that gliders would permit thousands of continent-invading troops to soar far above German coastal defenses in France, thus disrupting German communications while the main United Nations waves rolled through shore-line breaches effected by bombardment from the sea and air.

Information on the cargo and troop-carrying planes has come from both Washington and the companies building them. Foremost among these planes are the new Curtiss-Wright Commando — or C-46 as it is designated by the Army—and the giant four-engine Vought - Sikorsky flying boats which the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation will build for the Navy.

The Nash-Kelvinator plant will be constructed in the vicinity of New Orleans, according to "The Beehive," official publication of the United Aircraft Corporation. Similar to the three big flying boats built for American Export Airlines' service between New York and Foynes, Ireland, the Vought-Sikorsky plane is credited with being able to carry war material and cargo over vast water distances.

In the description sent out with pictures of the Commando, Curtiss-Wright declared that it was "designed to transport troops, field artillery and reconnaissance cars at high speeds to critical points in the present war zone," and that it was "the world's largest twin-engined 'troopship of the sky.'"

Huge Commando

"Dwarfing all domestic airliners in size, it — the Commando — is powered with two radial engines of a type more powerful than any now in commercial service, and weighs 50,000 pounds fully loaded," the company claims.

In addition, the War Production Board is sponsoring a new type of cargo plane, built of stainless steel and designed to land on rough terrain. To be constructed in quantity by the Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of railroad cars, the new plane can carry five tons of cargo for a distance of 600 miles. It can also ferry itself for 5,000 to 6,000 miles by carrying extra fuel in place of cargo.

Meanwhile, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has appointed a special committee of air and transportation experts to investigate the entire question of long-range aerial ferrying of war goods. It is understood that the committee will attempt to graft a large scale transport plane program upon the present bomber-fighter-trainer production schedule.

New Carrier Program

The Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee disclosed plans to seek authorization for a vast additional aircraft carrier program. Supplementing a new bill which would authorize the construction of an additional 500,000 tons of auxiliary shipping for the Navy, the Vinson program will get under way today when the House committee is called upon to survey construction facilities which might be devoted to carrier building.

Mr. Vinson spoke of a fleet of aircraft carriers so large as to be able to launch an overwhelming number of bombers against any point which the United Nations might contemplate attacking or invading.

"With the carriers now in commission we have only the beginnings for an all-out job," he said. "The building program of already authorized carriers is ahead of schedule but the need of additional ships of this category in large numbers if strikingly obvious."

The importance of Mr. Vinson's implication that the United States is planning to broaden its carrier construction program can be seen from the fact that at a single American shipbuilding yard, that at Newport News, Va., there are now seven aircraft carriers under construction. This is equal to the number of such ships now with the fleet.

The aeronautical Chamber of Commerce did not go into details as to how the new air cargo route into China would be established, although there seems little doubt but that it must start at the terminal of some main Anglo-American shipping route to India.

Recent studies have shown that a single cargo plane is worth a large number of trucks in taking supplies into beleaguered China. Not only is a plane able to make a considerable number of trips in the time it takes a truck to make a single journey to Chungking and back, but a plane is also free from the necessity of devoting approximately half its cargo space to gasoline.

U. S. Woman Fliers On Way to Britain

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Another score of American woman fliers, hand-picked by Flight Captain Jacqueline Cochrane, is expected to arrive in Britain soon to join the Air Transport Auxiliary, flying planes from factories to RAF fields.

The ATA disclosed that one out of every nine women in the organization now was an American and that the latest American recruits were selected from among 300 who applied.

Now outnumbering the fleet air arm, the ATA is large enough to handle all planes produced by the British as well as the United States output for Britain.

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Churchill Reviews War; Hails Splendid Morale

LONDON, June 2 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a statement to the House of Commons today, disclosed:

1. That 1,036 RAF planes in a second "four-figure raid" last night attacked Germany, nearly all of them raiding the Essen region.

2. That the British had foreseen the Nazi drive in Libya and the captured documents had shown that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had intended to capture Tobruk.

Dealing with the British success in Libya, the Prime Minister quoted a report from Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, and disclosed that the British Commander had praised the performance of American tanks. He disclosed that new heavy British antitank artillery had proved very successful.

Sea Drive Repulsed

The Prime Minister disclosed that air reconnaissance had clearly indicated the enemy preparations and that the RAF on May 21 had opened a counteroffensive with heavy attacks against the forward Libyan positions of the German forces.

The Nazis, it was disclosed, attempted to co-ordinate their drive with landings from the sea that were driven off by British Naval Forces acting in close co-operation with the Army.

The Prime Minister quoted General Auchinleck as saying that it was difficult to give a "firm" estimate as to the number of vehicles knocked out by the British air attacks, but that there "has been ample confirmation that the effect was very great."

Rommel's Plans Upset

Sir Claude, the Prime Minister said, explained that the Nazi troops entrapped between the British armored units and British infantry found themselves "running short of supplies and water, and had to make gaps in our mine fields." It is through these mine fields and the British lines that the Germans are attempting to withdraw.

The Prime Minister added in part:

"Since fighting is still proceeding and the battle by no means is over further heavy fighting is to be expected but whatever the result there is no shadow of doubt, says General Auchinleck, that Rommel's plans for his initial offensive have gone completely awry and this failure has cost him dear in men and materials.

"The speed and effectiveness with which air support has been given is shown once again in the intimate co-operation which has been achieved between the two services in this theater.

Large Depletion of Tanks

"There has not been time yet to assess the damage inflicted on the enemy, but a conservative estimate gives the number of his tanks destroyed or captured at about 260 and there is no doubt at all that the number of his transport vehicles destroyed or captured is very large.

"We have also had our losses and it is inevitable that in a battle of this kind between armored forces the casualties on both sides in tanks should be high.

"Our recovery organization however is working very well and, whereas we had retained control of the battlefield and so can salvage our tanks, the enemy cannot recover many of his which should be permanently lost to him.

"General Auchinleck ends by repeating that the battle is not yet over, issue still remains to be decided, but that the spirit and morale of our men in Libya both in the army and air forces, whether they came from India, South Africa, the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the British Commonwealth, and that of our most gallant allies, the Free French, is magnificent.

Triumph of Air Skill

"I ought not to sit down without referring to the mammoth air raid delivered by the RAF on the Cologne region during the night of May 30 and 31.

"In this triumph of skill, daring and diligence against the enemy all previous records of night bombing have been doubled and excelled.

"On that occasion no fewer than 1,130 British-manned aircraft operated across the sea. Results have been of a devastating character, but accurate photography so far has been hampered by the pall of smoke which hangs over the stricken area.

"Last night also 1,036 machines of the RAF visited the continent. Nearly all of these operated in the Essen region. First reports received indicate numerous widespread conflagrations. From this second large-scale raid 35 of our bombers are missing.

"I do not wish it to be supposed all our raids in the immediate future will be above this four-figure scale.

"The methods of attack will be continually varied, according to circumstances.

"On the other hand these two great night bombing raids mark the introduction of a new phase in the British air offensive against Germany, and they will increase markedly in scale when we are joined, as we soon shall be, by the air force of the United States.

"As the year advances all German cities, harbors and centers of war production will be subjected to an ordeal the like of which never has been experienced by any country in continuity, severity or magnitude."

Churchill Thankful For Labor's Support

By the Associated Press

London, June 2

In a letter thanking the Labor Party for its decision to continue supporting the national government, Prime Minister Churchill yesterday asserted that all political parties must "march together" to win the war.

The party's decision was made last week at its annual conference.

"I can assure you that inside the Cabinet and the Government an absolutely healthy and team spirit prevails and that the supreme aim of winning the war . . . dominates all personal and party interests," Mr. Churchill wrote.

Bulgaria's Fear Of Revolt Seen In Court-Martial

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, June 2 (AP)—Gen. Vladimir Zainoff, former Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, was executed by a firing squad yesterday after a Sofia court-martial had convicted him of espionage, said a Sofia dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio.

"He was a tool of Bolshevism and its agents working under the protection of diplomatic unity," the Radio said. It added that the General, a Reserve Officer, "never could get over the failure of his May, 1935, uprising," in which he was accused of plotting the assassination of King Boris.

Two other defendants were convicted. The General's nephew, Evgeni Tchemiroff, was sentenced to life at hard labor and another defendant was sentenced to execution. Three others were acquitted.

The British Radio, broadcasting the story of Zainoff's conviction, said it was "an indication of the fear felt by the Bulgarian Government at the growing opposition of their anti-Russian position. Zainoff was a firm opponent of King Boris' pro-German policy and an exponent of close collaboration with Yugoslavia." BBC said 19 others were arrested with Zainoff in April.

China Wins a Voice in Shaping Postwar Plans

New ties are forged with U. S. in program for economic co-operation in peace times.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) —The White House announced that a lend-lease agreement with China will be signed today at the State Department.

It is patterned after an agreement with Great Britain which provides that major adjustments of the lend-lease ledgers will be delayed probably until a postwar accounting, and that the nations shall collaborate after the war in the field of economic rehabilitation.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early asserted that President Roosevelt had concluded negotiations which had been under way with China for some time, permitting the signing of the agreement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

A similar master agreement also has been submitted to Soviet officials.

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

China has now formally received its offer to take an active part in shaping economic postwar things to come.

Chungking drew appreciably closer to Washington the other day when Secretary of State Cordell Hull presented to Dr. T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister and chief financial planner, proposals for an economic collaboration—when the war is won—which would draw it close within a group including not only the United States, but likewise Britain and the Soviets and probably several other nations deemed ripe for world leadership.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this offer to the Chinese. Not many of the people of China are in position to understand it at the moment, but its effects will reach, in time, every citizens of a nation comprising a quarter of the world population.

Dr. Soong, for one, certainly knows what this proposal means. And others behind him, beginning with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, know of the problems ahead. Many of China's leaders are in every sense citizens of the world —Dr. Wang Chung-hui from The Hague, Quo Tai-chi from London, Dr. H. H. Kung, and Wellington Koo—and they all have hoped for some such offer as is now being made by Washington. Of Chinese adherence to this plan there can be no question.

The Chinese are realists and they understand that the United States has economic power greater than any nation in the world, and that its power is growing while that of most other nations is on the wane.

They feel, moreover, that America is spiritually kin to China. It might be said that in Chinese eyes, the United States is what Japan has pretended to be—a trusted leader. Not only was America known to have power, but it exercised it in a way which the Chinese approved. While the Japanese spoke of "Asiatic brotherhood" they acted not as brothers but as masters. While America set an example by pledging itself to free the Philippines completely in 1946, Japan at no time suggested freeing such colonies as Korea and Formosa, but quite openly had no idea of ever relinquishing the Kwantung Leased Territory which became the springboard for its 1941 aggression starting in Manchuria and rapidly extending over as much of China as it was able to occupy.

Great Britain is to be another leader in the democratically-planned New Order, and that is agreeable to China. There may be some truth in reports that Britain's prestige has not been enhanced in China by the record at Hong Kong, Malaya, and Burma. But if there is any such tendency to deflate the great British legend, it is relatively superficial.

Chinese always disliked the typical colonial Britons, and it is they, and not the leaders in London or such men as Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, until recently British Ambassador at Chungking, who are associated with any shortcomings at the points mentioned—with the possible exception of Burma.

It was significant that General Chiang went to India in order to argue on behalf of Britain and the United Front. The effort failed, and possibly London came in for some blame in that connection—but even here the sting was somewhat taken out of the India fiasco by the fact that it was Sir Stafford Cripps who tried and failed. For Sir Stafford happens to be popular and respected in Chungking.

For some years, General Chiang and his colleagues of the Right Wing Kuomintang were regarded as anti-Russian. General Chiang may not care much for the Russians, but practicality has prevailed.

Union of Convenience

When Chiang decided, after the famous "Sian affair" of late 1936, that he should bury the hatchet with the Chinese Communists, Soviet Russia automatically went into the deal. Whereas General Chiang had heckled the Russians ever since Borodin and his comrades were sent home from Hankow in 1927, a decade later found things different. Supplies began to pour from Russia into China, and these supplies went not directly to the Chinese Communits but instead to the National Government.

Relations between the Chinese and Moscow may have partaken of the union of convenience, yet they were solid and sincerely held to. Both parties recognized Japan as their great foe. The fact that a Russo-Japanese war has not broken out is considered both in Chungking and in Moscow as a detail, and partly as an accident.

So the Chinese are going to prove as realistically willing to accept Russia as an economic partner as they will either America or Britain. They know Russia is closer to them than either of the other two. Whatever can make for similarity of their systems—so long as the similarity is along lines the Chinese can approve, and they know America and Britain will safeguard that—and unity of interest, and conservatively based economic development, will suit them. They know that their best safeguard against more trouble with Japan will be a tremendous economic development for themselves.

China will welcome the participation of other nations as may be chosen, providing these do not at once include Japan on anything like an equal basis. An early peace, including the kind of territorial and other settlement China desires, would not find Chungking in a mood to press for vindictive treatment of Japan.

Such a settlement would spell the end to Japan as an empire, and within their own islands the Japanese might be given a chance to prosper as best they could according to their capabilities. But China could not be expected to forego the opportunity to press its own development ahead of Japan's for the next few years.

Given that breathing-space and the Chinese would no longer worry about Japan or anyone else. What was happening in China up to the time Japan began its 1937 assault was spectacular in its potentialities, and both China and Japan knew it—very likely it was one of the main reasons Japan attacked. Only a few more short months and China might have been able to regard itself as a true world Power.

What it wants now is an opportunity to forge ahead as it was doing until mid-1937. America gives it that chance.

Associated Press

Chiang Kai-shek Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell

The wife of the Chinese Generalissimo stands arm in arm with her husband and the American General who commanded the Chinese forces in Burma. The picture typifies the growing co-operation between the United States and China.

Argentina Finds Neutrality Costs Just as Much as War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — If Argentina had any expectations of securing economic immunity from neutrality, these have now been shattered. That country has discovered that it is suffering equally as much as its neighbors, whose ships have been torpedoed from the attempted Nazi economic blockade of the Americas.

It has also discovered that while the one country—the United States—accused of exerting pressure has been loyally fulfilling its promise of sending shipments of rationed products to Argentina, Germany has not hesitated, where possible, to send these to the bottom of the ocean.

There have been many reports of interrupted supplies, but unofficial accounts of the damage sustained by Argentina in the Nazi submarine maraudings off New World coasts have received official confirmation in the list of lost cargo on four torpedoed merchant ships—the West Ivis, Texan, Ben Brush and Balkis.

Admittedly, these were North American ships, but the U-boat commanders must have known they were Argentina-bound. Two of them carried between them 3,000 tons of tinplate—the very commodity whose threatened shortage has cast a shadow over the great meat and food canning industries of the Rio de la Plata.

The listed cargo also shows that considerable quantities of crude rubber, newsprint, automobiles, iron, steel and miscellaneous manufactured goods were lost.

Tinplate is the one product of most concern to Argentina at this time. The shortage is expected to reach an acute stage very soon.

In some cases glass or paper containers can be substituted for tin, but meatpackers and fishing canneries are in an entirely different position from those who can use glass packing commercially for such products as fruit and vegetables.

No tinplate is now shipped from Britain owing to a Government ban. The only source of supply is the United States, from which the tinplate is exported to Latin America under special license. It is appreciated by Argentines that the United States is making a sacrifice by allowing the commodity out of the country at all, as most of the tinplate is wanted for war purposes, especially in view of the restricted sources of supply.

However, knowing the vital need of feeding the fighting forces of Britain and its own country with meat from Argentina to augment home-produced meat and mutton, it is thought that the United States will endeavor to prevent any further restriction regarding supplies of tinplate to the Rio de la Plata.

Reich Steel Concerns United

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, June 2 (AP) — A vast all-embracing Reich steel association including all plants or firms engaged in mining iron ores or producing and marketing steel and its alloys has been formed.

Explaining the functions of the new association, the Economics Minister, Dr. Walther Funk, said yesterday it was hoped that by organization, shift of orders and distribution of available materials the "best advantage can be taken of available furnaces."

He said it was to become in the future "the organ of self-administration of the German steel industry without hindrance of Government red tape."

Dr. Funk named Hermann Röchling, Saar industrialist, as Chairman of the new association, with Alfred Krupp von Bohlen Halbach, chief of the Krupp Works at Essen, as Deputy Chairman, and Director Dr. Roland of the United Steel Works in Düsseldorf as Second Deputy.

[The broadcast made no mention of the Hermann Göring iron-works, the huge conglomeration of steel works and mines in Germany and occupied countries that has been welded together by the German Air Minister and Director of the Four-Year Plan.]

Extra $1,177,000,000 Asked by President

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress yesterday for $1,177,000,000 in appropriations supplementary to the budget for the new fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Of this $1,100,000,000 was for the War Shipping Administration's revolving fund to be used in compensating owners for ships taken over by the Government and for maintenance and repair of the great merchant fleet now being built

Other items included:

Department of Justice, $10,307,224, largely for salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the war effort.

Post Office Department, $38,661,460, including a deficiency appropriation for the 1941 fiscal year amounting to $550,000 and supplemental appropriations of $38,098,000 and $8,640 for the 1942 and 1943 fiscal years, respectively.

Asking $13,818,000 for the Board of Economic Warfare, Mr. Roosevelt proposed that $500,000 of this amount be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character without requiring detailed vouchers for money spent.

Miners Returning To British Pits

LONDON, June 2 (AP) — Ten thousand miners voluntarily ended a strike for higher wages yesterday and returned to pits in the Yorkshire, Durham, and Swansea Valley coal fields pending negotiations among their leaders and the Government.

Another 3,000 Yorkshire miners went back to work over the weekend when the Government, acting under defense regulations took control of two collieries.

Yesterday's action left about 4,000 miners still idle in the West Lancashire field.

U. S. and China Pledge Efforts To Economic Freedom for All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2 — The economic might of the great United States and Chinese nations was today pledged to the building of a postwar world where all countries will be free to enjoy security and prosperity.

Subscribing to a lend-lease agreement regulating mutual wartime aid, the United States and Chinese Governments obligated themselves to carry out the liberal, international economic policies first hinted at in the Atlantic Charter.

Although this postwar program is left for future delineation, the two countries are on record as favoring the elimination of restrictive trade barriers, freer access to raw materials and the all-around improvement of commercial relations between nations.

Today's agreement is similar to the one signed on Feb. 23, 1942, between the United States and British Governments and to the one recently offered to the Soviet Union by the United States.

Exchange of Materials

The agreement formalizes the lend-lease relations between the United States and China and provides that each will continue supplying the other with necessary war materials, both manufactured and raw, until victory is won.

It was signed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and T. V. Soong, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Observers here are agreed, however, that the documents's most important implications are for the future.

"The agreement does not attempt at this stage to foresee or to define precise and detailed terms of settlement," the State Department declared. "It lays down certain broad principles designed to prevent any narrowly conceived settlement which might have disastrous effects on the economic welfare of our own people and the Chinese people."

Key to Pact

The key to the agreement is believed to be Article Seven, which declares that:

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Republic of China in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.

"To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Republic of China, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of economic objectives identical with those set forth in the joint declaration made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom."

Talks at Early Date

Although the agreement admits that it is still to early either to foresee the exact shape of the postwar world or to attempt to outline it, the two signatories promise to begin conversations at an early convenient date to determine the best means of attaining the objectives set forth in Article Seven.

Persons here see a strong parallel between the ideals of the lend-lease agreements now signed or under negotiation and the prewar reciprocal trade program of Secretary Hull. They point out that the Hull program for reducing destructive trade barriers made an agreement signed with one nation open to all.

The same principle is incorporated in Article Seven of the American-Chinese agreement where it states that any action by the two governments will be "open to participation by all other countries of like mind."

There is strong expectation here that Moscow will soon give its adherence to these lend-lease principles with the result that the four powerful nations of Great Britain, China, the United States and the Soviet Union will all be pledged to the building of an orderly and just economic system after the war.

Laborite's Plea: 'Get Rid of Hitler'

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Germany is "beginning to reap what it has sown—total war," the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said last night in a special broadcast to German workers. Mr. Morrison is a Labor Minister.

"The sooner German workers get rid of Hitler and his regime, the sooner the day will come on which they will take their place again in the common fight of the working classes for a better world," Mr. Morrison added.

Legion Reaffirms Loyalty to Vichy

VICHY (AP)—A dispatch from Dakar June 1 said that 2,000 members of the French Foreign Legion had repeated the Legion oath of loyalty in the present of Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, in one of the greatest demonstrations ever held in Dakar

The gathering was held in the Dakar Lyceum Stadium a few days after Governor Boisson's public statement that "a major operation" now would be required to take Dakar.

Dr. Krueger Heads Socialist Party

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2 (AP) —The Socialist Party named Dr. Maynard C. Krueger, University of Chicago economics professor, its National Chairman yesterday to succeed Norman Thomas, and declared the party "does not give its blessing to this war or any war."

Mr. Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate four times and chairman since 1936, declined to serve again. Mr. Krueger was his running-mate for Vice-President in 1940.

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Departure of Jimmie Foxx May Mean More Batting Laurels for Ted Williams

Young Red Sox Outfielder Going After Three Crowns

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The talk about Jimmie Foxx's departure having somewhat subsided, the Red Sox today went about their normal American League business. And as the holders of third place plunged into a three-game series with the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park, the offensive burden rested heavier than ever before on the capable young shoulders of Ted Williams. That he is equal to the task, everyone agrees. In fact, with Double-X gone, Ted's chances of winning the three top batting crowns are better than ever.

At 55 runs batted in this morning, Williams was 15 up on his closest rival, team mate Bobby Doerr. At 15 home runs "The Kid" was three up on Rudy York, the Detroiter. And at .340 in the batter's box he was moving slowly up to within a challenge of the leaders.

Although always a fond admirer of Foxx, Williams last spring told the writer that he never would win the American League run producing title as long as Double-X went up to the plate ahead of him in the Red Sox line-up. During much of the 1941 season Jimmie hit ahead of Ted. Thus, often when the young left fielder stepped up and slammed one out of the park or against a distant fence, the bases were empty. Even so, his 120 runs batted in were just five short of Joe Di Maggio's top-ranking total. Foxx finished with 105.

While Foxx was batting fifth or lower in his final turns with the Red Sox, Williams was third or fourth, and quickly the young slugger rocketed to the front of the RBI parade. Critics are pointing out that at his present pace, Ted would easily surpass Lou Gehrig's American League record of 184 runs batted in, which he established as a Yankee in 1931; or Hack Wilson's 190 N. L. total of 1930. Williams should approach them both if not called to active Naval duty before the end of the season.

Hitting Streak

Actually, Williams is far behind his sensational 1941 pace at the plate. But '41 was an abnormal year, even for the great Ted. He may never again spend so many days over .400. Few hitters ever have, or ever will. However, now that his early May slump has been left behind, the boy is climbing steadily. To quote a few figures, he was at .283 on May 13 and this morning had reached .340. He took a nine-game hitting streak against the Indians.

Slumps are usually impossible to explain, and ball players have been trying to for a long time. Your guess on the slow Williams start is as good as mine. But the chances are that Ted spent many hours pondering his draft case, both during the ball game and after it was over. It probably affected his batting. Actually, the start of his latest spurt goes back to about the time he enlisted as a Naval Air Cadet. It must have been a relief to know he finally was in, or would be soon.

Fourth Place

When the Indians last visited Fenway Park they were in first place, with everyone calling Lou Boudreau the "Boy Wonder." Since then they have slipped to the bottom of the first division and may have to hustle to keep ahead of the troublesome St. Louis Browns. The Browns, in fact, are chiefly responsible for the situation as it now stands. During the month of May they have taken six out of seven from Boudreau. If it were not for the Philadelphia A's and Senators, whom they have beaten 10 times in 11 starts, the Indians would now be out of sight.

The Tribe released young Jim Hegan, their rookie catcher from Lynn, to Baltimore on the last trip here. But shortly thereafter Gene Desautels was injured and Jim had to be recalled. Now he is sharing the regular backstopping duties with Otto Denning, whom Ted Williams calls one of the best hitters he ever saw.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	31	11	.738	
Detroit	26	22	.542	8
Boston	23	20	.535	8½
Cleveland	24	21	.533	8½
St. Louis	23	24	.489	10½
Chicago	18	26	.409	14
Philadelphia	19	30	.388	15½
Washington	17	27	.386	15

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	32	13	.711	
St. Louis	25	18	.581	6
Boston	25	22	.532	8
New York	23	23	.500	9½
Cincinnati	22	22	.500	9½
Chicago	21	24	.467	11
Pittsburgh	19	27	.413	13½
Philadelphia	14	32	.304	18½

Briefs . . . The touring Braves edged Bob Coleman's Evansville Three-I League team in an exhibition last night 7-5 . . . Evansville is a Braves farm, several of the current varsity having schooled there . . . The Braves open a western trip at St. Louis tonight, with Jim Tobin facing the Cardinals . . . You hear a lot of "sorry to see him go" comment from fans in regard to Jimmie Foxx . . . Wonder why the Red Sox made no effort to tell the slugger about his sale to the Cubs? . . . Some critics are pondering the possibility of Phil Wrigley wanting Foxx as a future manager.

Junior Circuit Seeks to Better Relief Receipts

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP) — The American League baseball schedule has been altered by President Will Harridge in an effort to reach, or surpass, the league's goal of $375,000 for Army and Navy Relief.

Four games have drawn only 37,991 fans and $40,937.57. None had been scheduled for Sunday, a holiday or night.

The revised plans set these three double-headers for Sunday, Aug. 23: St. Louis at Detroit, Boston at Philadelphia and Washington at New York. The Chicago-Cleveland game July 2 will be at night instead of aftermoon and will be preceded by a twilight game between Lieut. Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes Naval Training Station team and Chanute Field, an air base at Rantoul, Ill.

President Ford Frick of the National League may change several dates after visiting cities where relief games are scheduled. He planned to leave New York for St. Louis today for the Cardinals-Boston Braves benefit contest. The National League's three benefit games have netted $73,046.72 from 56,154 customers.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Bill Dietrich, White Sox hurler, pitched no-hit, no-run game against St. Louis Browns, winning 8 to 0.

Red Sox Socker —*By Pap'*

Bobby DOERR
-THE RED SOX SECOND BASEMAN HAS BEEN ONE OF THE SLUGGING SURPRISES OF THE SEASON
HOPE FOXX IS WATCHING
HE PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN SNAPPING THE INDIANS' 13-GAME WINNING STREAK
NOTHING TO IT
HIS FIELDING IS BETTER THAN EVER
THE BEST
BOSTON FANS INSIST HE IS BETTER THAN JOE GORDON, OF THE YANKEES
PAP'

Wide World Features

Gordon And Doerr Race For Honors

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Joe (Flash) Gordon of the New York Yankees and Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox still are carrying on their private struggle for the batting leadership of the American League, but they are down now to a point where they can be seen with the naked eye by other prominent hitters.

The Yankee ace is on top today with a .380, bolstered by an 18-game hitting streak. Three points behind is the star second baseman of the Red Sox.

Phelps Up There

One of the most interesting aspects of the batting competition, however, is that Gordon (Babe) Phelps of the Pittsburgh Pirates has pulled into the National League lead with .373, thus bringing a representative of the senior circuit into proximity of the leading hitters of the American League for the first time in many weeks.

Phelps increased his average 40 points in the last week while Ray Lamanno, Cincinnati's rookie catcher who led previously, slumped from .366 to .319.

Reiser Is Second

Pete Reiser of Brooklyn, the batting champ in the senior circut last year, moved into second place with .343, a gain of 15 points.

The American League's 1941 champion, Ted Williams of Boston, also staged a big spurt during the week, soaring 30 points to a percentage to rank sixth in his league, two points behind teammate Johnny Pesky.

The 10 leaders in each league:

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Gordon, New York	39	150	22	57	.380
Doerr, Boston	36	146	19	55	.377
Dickey, New York	27	96	10	35	.365
Spence, Wash'n	43	175	27	63	.360
Pesky, Boston	38	161	32	55	.342
Williams, Boston	43	153	46	52	.340
Fleming, Cleveland	45	165	26	55	.333
Hassett, New York	54	120	19	39	.325
Weatherly, Cleveland	37	141	18	45	.319
Harris, Detroit	33	112	16	35	.313

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Phelps, Pittsburgh	31	83	10	31	.373
Reiser, Brooklyn	36	140	31	48	.343
Lombardi, Boston	32	98	14	33	.337
W.Cooper, St. Louis	30	102	12	33	.324
Medwick, Brooklyn	40	143	20	46	.322
Lamanno, Cincinnati	29	94	12	30	.319
Murtaugh, Phila	44	152	20	48	.316
Slaughter, St. Louis	41	152	25	48	.316
Owen, Brooklyn	31	89	14	28	.315
Walker, Brooklyn	32	102	15	32	.314

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	29	4	12	2	11	.414
Doerr	146	19	54	8	39	.370
Pesky	161	32	55	0	14	.342
Williams	153	46	52	15	55	.340
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	174	36	54	3	13	.310
Tabor	165	22	47	0	21	.285
Foxx	100	18	27	5	14	.270
Fox	135	23	36	0	26	.267
Peacock	88	6	22	0	6	.250
Lupien	46	8	9	0	1	.196
Conroy	66	7	13	1	7	.197
Finney	51	8	8	0	2	.157
Campbell	4	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	39	7	14	5	8	.359
Lombardi	98	14	33	6	17	.337
Klutiz	72	8	21	0	11	.292
Roberge	7	1	2	0	0	.286
Fernandez	186	24	53	3	24	.285
Miller	187	20	51	4	17	.273
Holmes	180	13	48	2	10	.267
Waner	124	19	33	0	14	.266
Ross	46	6	12	2	6	.261
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
West	133	16	33	6	17	.248
Cuccinello	41	1	10	0	4	.244
Sisti	123	23	29	4	18	.236
Demaree	101	9	23	1	13	.228
Cooney	84	12	17	0	2	.202
Masi	20	6	3	0	3	.150

Chiefly because of war service, 30 head football coaches of leading colleges have quit their jobs since the close of the 1941 season.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0331

Results by National League Now Aimed For by American

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American League Concerned

It was pointed out here some time ago that the American League missed a good chance to make a real showing in the Army and Navy Relief Fund games when it failed to book the Yankees and Red Sox. The National League booked its best rivals—Dodgers vs. the Giants—and in one game played in Brooklyn, has outdrawn all four games played in the American League. A belated effort is now being made in the American League by revising its benefit games to double-headers on week end and night dates rather than the single contests on mid-week days.

Reflection Upon Officials

Too often now the moving pictures taken at track meets are proving the serious, hard-working officials to be wrong. In fact it is getting so that the final results of a meet are no longer certain until the pictures are developed. Spectators go home after cheering certain apparent results only to learn the following day or two that they cannot believe their eyes or the officials because the movies show that the result was otherwise. Latest is the change made in the IC4A track meet of last Saturday where the pictures reversed results and final points. You can enjoy a track meet today, but you cannot know the result until a few days later. It might be better to take movies at an angle instead of correcting instantaneous and honest decisions by officials.

Foxx Deserves a Day

The sale of Jimmie Foxx to the Chicago Cubs was, on the surface, a cold transaction. "The Beast," as he was affectionately known to teammates, was about as close personally to his boss, Tom Yawkey, as was Lefty Grove. Foxx has played ball too long to be as full of fire as the younger player, and it is reliably reported that he is not exactly averse to changing his uniform. Foxx probably would like to retire at this stage if it were not for recent financial reverses. He was popular with players and fans alike and may prove an asset to the National League. He deserved but never had a "day" at Fenway Park. Why not have one for him at Braves Field the first time the Cubs come to town?

The Army Is Going to War

There are several prominent professional athletes in the United States service today. Several of them such as Joe Louis, the heavyweight boxing champion, have given their services gratis to Army or Navy Relief Funds, but the end is near. Recent reports intimate that Louis will box publicly no more and the same clamp may go on all such athletes of all service branches including Steve Casey, wrestler; Garvey Young, Marine boxer; and Bob Feller, Navy baseball pitcher. They can compete with other service men and amateurs but with no non-service paid professional athletes.

No Overemphasis on Sport

As the United States became more actively engaged in war efforts there were proddings at sports from all sides. In several manners the importance of sports as a war effort became a much-discussed issue. At first all sports thought they were essential for morale. That soon subsided, and then sports sought to justify existence as a helpful factor. On the horizon the answer is clear. Rationing of tires, gas, and general transportation curtailments are taking care of the hopes of college athletics, and gambling is taking care of all other sports. Horse and dog racing are destroying baseball in both New York and Boston. Such racing is on the increase at the expense of baseball and track meets.

Minor Leagues

Results June 1

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 5, Baltimore 4.
Montreal at Syracuse, postponed.
Buffalo at Jersey City, postponed.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul, postponed.
(Only game scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

(No games scheduled.)

Eastern League

All games postponed.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Shreveport 3, Tuisa 0.
Fort Worth 3, San Antonio 2.
Houston 4, Dallas 3 (13 innings).
(Only games scheduled.)

Batiste to Enlist

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 2 (AP)—Joe Batiste, the stout Sacramento Junior College star who scored 49 points in the national junior college track and field meet over the week end, will turn from running to riding next month.

He plans to enlist in the cavalry, L. D. Weldon, his coach, reported that Batiste probably will compete in the National Decathlon in New York, however.

Matias Garza, a soldier at Chanute Field, formerly was a professional baseball player in Mexico.

Boot-Shoe Golf

Francis Shea of the home club scored a gross 76 at Wollaston Golf Club yesterday to edge Hal Booma of Dartmouth and Swampscott by one stroke and thus win the annual tournament held by the Boston Boot and Shoe Club. A large field of 207 competed, with 72 being rewarded with prizes in the various divisions. C. L. (Nate) Wilcox of Thorny Lea scored the first hole-in-one in the history of the tournament when he sank a No. 3 iron shot at the 145-yard third hole.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Hughson	10	3	1	.750
Brown	11	2	1	.667
Newsome	9	4	3	.571
Dobson	8	4	3	.571
Wagner	8	4	4	.500
Judd	9	3	3	.500
Terry	6	2	4	.333
Butland	6	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	7	1	0	1.000
Sain	15	3	1	.750
Tost	10	5	2	.714
Errickson	9	2	1	.677
Earley	8	3	2	.600
Javery	14	4	3	.571
Tobin	12	5	6	.455
Salvo	6	1	2	.333
Wallace	5	1	2	.333
Donovan	7	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Jim Turnesa Now Head Of Noted Family

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quite a golfing family, those Turnesas. Corporal Jim, runner-up in the P. G. A. championship at Atlantic City, is one of five professional brothers. Willie, the sixth and lone amateur of the lot, won the national amateur title in 1938. Jim is not the first of the family to become a P. G. A. runner-up, for Joe did it in 1927, numbering Gene Sarazen as one of his victims along the way, finally falling to the great Walter Hagen in the final, one up.

That was the period when Joe Turnesa was just about the easiest and smoothest swinger in golf and loomed as a national champion prospect. Fact is that Joe, in 1926 at Scioto, just about tossed away the national open title by playing over-cautiously (or so it appeared from the sidelines) when four strokes to the good over Bobby Jones with seven holes to play.

Whatever the trouble, whether he was trying too hard to steer the ball rather than hit it naturally, Joe began getting into trouble, with the result that he took 40 for the last nine, against Jones's 35.

Tournament Stalwart

The last two or three years, Brother Mike has been the tournament stalwart of the family pros. Sam Snead probably is just as well satisfied that he did not have to face the whole tribe in successive rounds at Seaview, for in the third round of the P. G. A. championship last year at Denver he had to go to the 36th hole before he disposed of Mike by one up, whereas this time, in the final, he did succeed in knocking off Jim at the 35th.

Snead also must be thankful that these encounters with the Turnesa brothers were 36-hole sessions, for it is a coincidence that last year he was three down to Mike at the end of the morning 18 and this year three down to Jim at the same point. Mike tossed a 69 at him in the morning at Denver, and Jim a 70 at Atlantic City. Mike fell apart a year ago, however, with an afternoon 76, whereas Jim, Sunday, had a 5 for 72 in the afternoon, and was beaten by Snead's brilliancy more than through any shortcomings of his own.

Downright Pleasure

Among the thousands of golf followers who have taken an interest in Snead's golfing career, there is downright pleasure that he at last has come through as winner of a national title and there is no doubt that a lot of his professional rivals do not begrudge him this victory in the least. They all have recognized his brilliant potentialities, equally as they realize that he is an asset to them in tournament golf where gate receipts are involved, because he is No. 1 showman of the new generation of professionals and will be more so now that he has broken through that last-ditch barrier.

Little has been heard about the viewpoint of the professionals on this year's reversion to 32 qualifiers, instead of 64. Where the game has gone ahead so fast and so far in the ranks of highly skilled performers in the professional field, and where the P. G. A. championship is essentially a match-play test, in contrast to the national open, it would seem as though there might be not a little sentiment for the larger match-play field, especially in the light of what happened at the Seaview course.

Distinguished Players

The non-qualifiers at Seaview numbered some pretty distinguished players, much more prominent than some who made the grade. That, in itself, might not be considered as too strong an argument, on the assumption that in 36 holes of medal play, class should tell. That would have been much more true a few years back than it is today. Undoubtedly there are more professionals today than ever before who can play around par and who, in 36 holes, might finish ahead of others who, in man-to-man match play, would be definitely their masters.

This year, with 36 qualifiers and all matches at 36 holes, there were an awful lot of one-sided results. In the first round not a match went to the home hole. One finished 12 and 11, another 10 and 9; only two went to the 35th hole. In the second round there were two 9 and 8's, and just two that went to the 36th, in one of which Harry Cooper beat Lloyd Mangrum and the other, Jim Turnesa defeated Harold McSpaden.

Extra Holes

Not until the third round was there an extra-hole encounter, Byron Nelson's victory at the third extra over Harry Cooper. That was one of only two matches that went beyond the 36th, the other being Jim Turnesa's surprising victory over Nelson at the 37th, after being two down with as many to play. In the entire 31 matches of this latest P. G. A. championship, no fewer than 11 finished at the 31st hole, or earlier, meaning 6 and 5 or better, and only five went to the home hole or beyond; in fact, only 10 went to the 35th or beyond.

As for Byron Nelson, what a record he has made in the last five P. G. A. title tournaments: beaten 2 and 1 in the 1938 quarter-finals by Jimmy Hines; beaten at the 37th hole by Henry Picard in the 1939 final; winner by one up over Sam Snead in the 1940 final; beaten by Vic Ghezzi at the 38th hole last year in the final and at the 37th hole of the semifinals this year.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Foxx Moves to Chicago

After growing up in the American League, Jimmie Foxx has moved over to the National. The good natured, well liked, heavy muscled Maryland farmer, who in 18 seasons with the Athletics and Red Sox hit 524 home runs and batted across 1862 team mates, will try to add another chapter to his already brilliant career at Wrigley Field. How many paragraphs will be included in the chapter, no one can guess. But he probably will hit a few for Jimmy Wilson.

Jimmie Foxx

American League partisans like to think that their circuit is faster than the National; and that even a washed-up A. L. veteran can lengthen his career by going over to the N. L. The players themselves do not agree with this theory. Just the same, it will be interesting to see how Double-X goes with the Cubs.

A Team Player

Regardless of what Foxx does at Wrigley Field, baseball will always have two things to say about him: First, that he was one of the greatest right-hand batters of all time; second, that he was a swell guy. From clubhouse boys to rival managers, they all call him their friend—the clubhouse boys because he was generous on pay day; managers because he has played the game clean and hard. Only those close to the Red Sox know that Jimmie was on first base many days when he should have been in his hotel room. First of all, he has been a team player.

Before the start of spring training, there seemed no room for Foxx in Joe Cronin's plans. The Red Sox manager told newspapermen that Tony Lupien, the Harvard graduate, was his first baseman—or would be when the season opened. But Double-X kept in shape by playing a lot of golf in Florida and, for the first time in years, hit hard in the Grapefruit League. When sidelined by a clubhouse injury, Jimmie saw Lupien get his first real chance. Tony, however, found the pitching a mystery. So when the race began, Foxxie was out there again.

Cronin Playing

For a while the big slugger drove in runs regularly. But by May 1st his pace had slackened and he had slowed almost to a walk on the field and on the bases. Another injury put him on the bench again and Cronin himself took over first base. It seemed apparent then that Jim's Boston days were numbered. Joe began pounding the ball. And he is the manager. On the days Lupien got a chance, he, too, looked better. Sentimentally, Boston was sorry to see Foxx go. But looking at the siutation from the practical side, he no longer was able to earn the sort of money he was getting at Fenway Park.

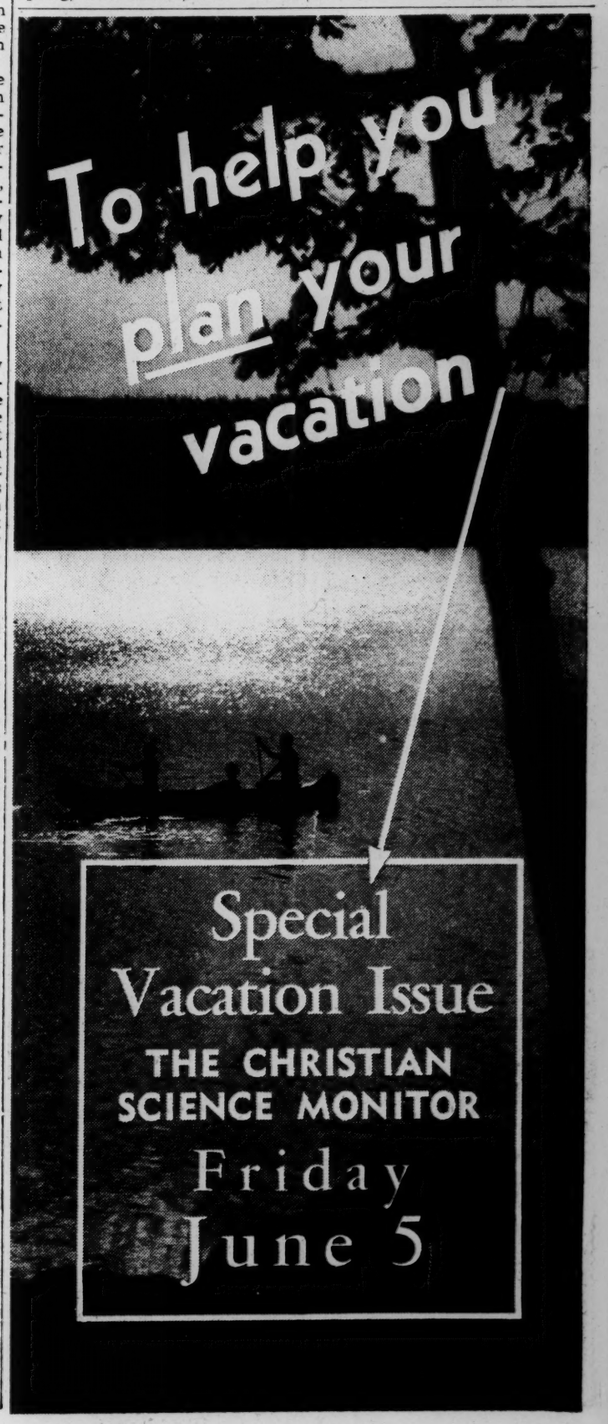
The Cubs, as they bounce around in the second division of the N. L., apparently are willing to assume such a contract in the hope that the big fellow's bat will get them above water. Jimmy Wilson has alternated Phil Cavarretta and Reb Russell at first base this spring, but Foxxie, when he is ready, will probably go right back to work. You never can tell what a change of scenery will do for a ball player.

They are telling this one around the National League on Frankie Frisch:

The Pirates were playing the Giants at the Polo Grounds. Frisch thought that the umpires were having a bad day and he kept telling them so. After a while, as is the usual custom, one of them thumbed him out of the game.

To get to the clubhouse at the deep end of the Polo Grounds, a ball player has to hike the length of the field, then up a flight of stairs. But Frisch, not yet cooled off, either lost his sense of direction or decided to try a new way.

At any rate, he disappeared through the door of the groundkeeper's quarters. Still wandering like a man disillusioned, he tried a door on the other side of the room. It opened and out he stepped—believe it or not—onto Eighth Avenue, and the door slammed shut behind him. After pounding on it for a couple of minutes, a mounted policeman came along and escorted him to the outside clubhouse entrance. Once more Frisch pounded on the door, but the boys inside, thinking it was an autograph hound, refused to answer. It took the hammering of a police stick to get action. The next time Frank heads for the clubhouse, he'll use the stairs.



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Miners' Local Back Murray Against Lewis

By the Associated Press

Eight locals of District 50, United Mine Workers, will carry their fight in support of C. I. O. President Philip Murray, ousted as U. M. W. Vice-President by John L. Lewis, mine workers' chief, to the national C. I. O. executive committee.

The locals, composed of chemical workers, chose delegates at a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, last night to present their stand to the C. I. O. group Wednesday in Washington.

Stephen McMullen, President of the carborundum plant local and of the Niagara County C. I. O. Council, said the delegation would demand reinstatement of Mr. Murray as U. M. W. Vice-President and of Charles A. Doyle, former assistant regional director of District 50 at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Doyle claimed his loyalty to Mr. Murray resulted in his dismissal from the post last week.

About 1,000 members from locals at Carborundum, Niagara Alkali, Titanium, Oldbury Electrochemical, Vanadium, Isco Chemical, Great Lakes Carbon and International Coperage Company plants attended the meeting in Cleveland, Mr. McMullen asserted.

Telegrams indorsing Mr. Murray and the stand of the Niagara Falls locals were read from unions in Cleveland, Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., and Wilmington, Del.

The unions also asked President Murray to set up a new international union to replace District 50, which enrolls gas, coke, chemical and allied workers.

The locals claims a membership of 4,300 in 14 plants making chemicals and paints.

It was District 50, a unit without geographical limitations, which last week at the policy committee meetings of the U. M. W. in Washington accused C. I. O. officers of sabotage and treason to labor.

Besides enrolling the coke, gas and chemical workers, the U. M. W. recently has entered the occupation of dairy farming.

Other labor and strike developments:

Detroit—Operations of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. were halted at three Great Lakes ports by a strike called by three American Federation of Labor unions.

James T. McMillan, President of the Company, said the dispute was caused by inability to agree with the unions on 1942 contract terms and involved nearly 2,500 employees.

Mardy Polaner, agent for the Seafarers' International Union, said a "lockout of seven longshoremen at Buffalo in violation of an existing agreement" precipitated the strike.

Mr. McMillan said the Seafarers' Union and the International Longshoremen's Association were demanding wage increases and the use of a minimum number of employees, regardless of need, at the Buffalo docks.

Camden, N. J.—Farm creation of a joint production committee, composed of representatives of labor and management, for the purpose of speeding up production was approved by 14,000 workers at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilders of America (C. I. O.), told the workers the sole purpose of the committee is to eliminate "every obstacle and every bottleneck holding up production."

Reich Halts Beer Supply; Rations Wild Berries

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Germans will have to do without beer after this month, the BBC reported yesterday, quoting a Berlin broadcast.

The BBC said the brewing of all malt beer after July 1 will be discontinued. The Berlin broadcast also announced that wild berries are to be rationed.

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No Gasoline Problem Here

Two visitors to Nova Scotia become chummy with a pair of oxen which still are often seen plodding along the highways. Picture was taken near Digby, popular vacation rendezvous for Americans.

Nova Scotia Charms Linked to Rail Service

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nova Scotia's great expanse of beach and deep woodland annually attracts thousands of vacationists from many parts of the United States and Canada and this year, despite the gasoline and tire shortage, those folks who have enjoyed holidays in this Land of the Evangeline have indicated that they will be back again.

Not by automobile, perhaps, but by train. There is, as a matter of fact, good train service to this province. The vacationist can go direct to Halifax from Boston by train where connections can be made for such regions as Windsor, Wolfeville, Kentiville, Middleton, Bridgetown, Annapolis Royal, Digby, Yarmouth and other points. From St. John, N. B., the traveler can sail direct to Digby, N. S., aboard the trim steamer Princess Helene.

Nova Scotia is roomy and despite the number of travelers within its boundaries there never is any crowding. In the northern part of the province is Cape Breton with its Cape Breton National Park. Here is the route of the famous Cabot Trail which winds for more than 150 miles through some of Nova Scotia's most spectacular mountain and seascape scenery.

Annapolis Royal, not far from Digby, is North America's oldest town. The museum at historic Fort Anne there contains relics of the French occupation by Samuel de Champlain and the subsequent alterations between British and French dominance in Nova Scotia.

On Annapolis Basin stands Digby, named after Admiral Robert Digby who settled there with 1,500 New England Loyalists in 1785. The tides in the basin ebb and flow with great volume every three hours.

Great Lakes' Cruises

Cruises on the waters of the Great Lakes are proving satisfactory substitutes for those ocean-going cruises, now out of the vacation picture. Reports from the Georgian Bay Line indicate an exceptional busy season with the first public cruise from Detroit scheduled for June 12-16 to Port Huron, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie and Whitefish Bay in Lake Superior. From Cleveland and Detroit on June 16-20 the cruise will sail to Sturgeon Bay, Escanaba, and Mackinac Island.

The regular sailing season opens Saturday, June 27. On that date the S. S. South American will leave Buffalo on its seven-day round trip cruises between Cleveland, Detroit, Houghton and Hancock, Isle Royale and Duluth. The S. S. North American will start its round trips June 27 from Chicago to Mackinac Island, Midland, Canada, in Georgian Bay Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

The S. S. Alabama will make two trips a week from Chicago. The first week-end trip will start Friday evening, June 26 to Sturgeon Bay and Mackinac Island through the "Soo" Locks to Houghton and Hancock and a second visit to Mackinac Island.

Tourabouts

Tramway to Open

The Cannon Mountain aerial tramway in Franconia Notch, N. H., will operate this summer as usual. One of the most successful ventures of its kind the Tramway last year carried thousands of vacationists to the summit of Cannon Mountain. Trips up the mountain will start daily at 9 a. m., with the last trip up each day at 5 p. m.

Pennsylvania Trails

A network of well-marked hiking trails in Pennsylvania's more than 13,000,000 acres of forest and mountainland will enable visitors to the Keystone State this summer to enjoy a variety of short and long walks. If the vacationist prefers a specified trail there is the Appalachian Trail which enters the State in the south-central region at Pen Mar, on the Pennsylvania-Maryland line. This is only a few miles southwest of Gettysburg. The trail continues northward through Mont Alto, Caledonia and Pine Grove—all State parks and good stop-over places—through Boiling Springs to Harrisburg. From there the route directs itself northeast to Heckerts Gap, Manada Gap, and Indiantown Gap, thence to Lehigh Gap near Allentown, Palmerton and the Pocono region in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap, leaving the State just South of the Tri-State Rock, near Matamoras.

Although the Horseshoe Trail is primarily an equestrian route, it is also a favorite with hikers. It extends from Valley Forge westward through Chester Springs, St. Marys, Geigertown, Plowville, thence north to Hershey and Manada Gap where it meets the Appalachian Trail about 12 miles northeast of Harrisburg.

In the State Forest are thousands of miles of trails that the footloose may wander. These trails have been brushed out for the convenience of the hiker.

Summer Flowers From Bulbs

Some of our showiest summer flowers are easily grown from bulbs planted now. Most gardeners grow dahlias and gladiolus as a matter of course; but it is the less commonly grown bulbous plants that we shall consider here.

Tigridia, for instance, also called shell flower and tiger flower because of its curious spots. This is a native of Mexico, and its spectacular blossoms will make gay splashes of color in the border from July well into September. Set the bulbs five inches deep and five inches apart, being very careful not to break the clumps, for if one bulb breaks off, the exposed area may rot after planting. They like full sun and should be kept well watered during the growing season. Also it is imperative that faded flowers be removed daily. If this is not done, bloom will cease early in the season.

Acidanthera bicolor is not seen in gardens as much as it should be. Perhaps the name has something to do with it! However, it is most attractive, bearing its dainty, fragrant blooms of creamy white, with maroon blotches, on swaying 18-inch stems. Bulbs should be planted three inches deep in early June in the vicinity of New York City.

For a touch of cool white in the border or among the shrubs, try a few summer hyacinths. The spikes of slightly fragrant, bell-shaped flowers grow from four to five feet high, while the luxuriant, glossy foliage is interesting both before and after flowering. They are not choosy as to soil, provided it is reasonably good, but do like sun and plenty of space. Plant at least 12 inchease apart and 20 inches will produce finer flower spikes. Bulbs should be set four inches deep.

Amaryllis for the Garden

While the amaryllis is well known as a house plant, there is at least one member of the family that should be listed as a summer bloomer — the Jacobean lily. Its lovely, velvety, crimson flowers appear in a remarkably short time after planting and look more like an orchid than an amaryllis. Plant so that the top of the bulb is just covered.

The dainty little Zephyranthes or fairy lily must be included in any list of summer-flowering bulbs. It is available in both pink and white varieties, blossoms abundantly, and is especially good for rock garden planting. Set bulbs three inches deep and four inches apart after the weather has become settled. A less well known relative of the fairy lily is Chlidanthus fragrans—don't let the name scare you! This bears clusters of golden-yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Set the bulbs three inches deep in good garden soil.

While daffodils are usually associated with fall planting, there is another, the Peruvian daffodil, sometimes known as basket flower, which is planted in the spring. While the plant bears little resemblance to the Narcissus family, it is just as desirable, whether in the flower border or among the shrubs. The fragrant lily-like blossoms—white with yellow center—grow in clusters on long stems well above the strap-like foliage. Plant in early June, six inches deep. They should flower in about six weeks.

Fragrant Tuberoses

For exquisite fragrance, try a few tuberoses this summer. This is a semi-tropical warmth-loving plant and should not be planted, except in the South, until early June, when the nights are warm. Give full sun, a rich soil and set six inches apart, the tip of the bulb even with the surface of the soil. Remove old roots and all side shoots before planting. In localities, where the season is short tube roses may be started in pots in the house in March and set into the open ground in June. Unlike most summer-flowering bulbs, tuberose bulbs will not flower a second season and should be purchased fresh each spring. If there are some which have not blossomed before the frost, lift into pots and take in the house. Place in a sunny window, and their fragrance will reward you later. The tall spikes of waxy white blossoms come in both single and double varieties.

But blossoming plants are not all that spring-planted bulbs will produce. There are vines, too. The Cinnamon-Vine is one. This is fairly hardy and a fast grower, producing glossy, heart-shaped leaves and cinnamon-scented white flowers. Fine for porches and arbors. Another bulb-grown climber is the old-fashioned Madeira-Vine which bears feathery, white, fragrant flowers in racemes; and like the Cinnamon-Vine, it grows rapidly. These bulbs, however, are very tender and should not be planted out-of-doors until June. While the Cinnamon-Vine will live over winter in the ground, if heavily mulched with leaves, the bulbs of the Medeira-Vine must be lifted in the fall and stored with the same care given gladiolus bulbs. In fact, except where otherwise indicated, this applies to all bulbs mentioned in this article.

Ethel M. Eaton.

A Tuesday Feature.

Spray Days Are Here!

The casualties among gypsy moths, elm beetles, and cankerworms were very low during this past mild Winter . . . and with the heavy dampness this Spring, these insects are particularly abundant.

This is a dangerous situation and means that your trees, shrubs, and foliage need a protective bath immediately. For the past four years our clientele has preferred our Colloidal Arsenic Compound Spray which is more effective than ordinary spray and practically invisible.

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Rubber Salvage Drive Soon But 'Gas' Rationing Continues

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Even with the scrap rubber collection campaign it expects to launch shortly, the Government still has not found any way out of the rubber shortage except nation-wide gasoline rationing.

Rationing, with quotas as small or smaller than those now in effect in 17 East Coast states, is scheduled to begin as soon after July 1 as details of the system can be worked out.

In the meantime, the Government will launch a campaign for the collection of scrap rubber—old automobile tires, overshoes, shower curtains, garden hose—and hundreds of other items that can be reclaimed in the 40-odd reclaiming plants in this country.

One suggested method of getting more gasoline and fuel oil to the East Coast went glimmering yesterday when the House rejected an opportunity to pass a bill to build both oil pipe lines and a barge canal across Florida. Economy advocates held the bill was an entering wedge for oft-rejected Florida ship canal.

This pipeline and barge route was one suggestion made for alleviating the East Coast shortage which threatens not only transportation but oil heating next winter. Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes has said that the barge route, to join with the Intra-Coastal Waterway, will not be of much use unless barges can be built to carry the oil and the waterway deepened at numerous points up the coast.

Time for Building

Testimony before the Rivers and Harbors Committee showed that the barge canal could not be completed for 16 months and would probably take three years. The cross-country pipeline Mr. Ickes wants to be built from Texas to the New York City region would take about a year to build.

A bright spot in the rubber-gasoline picture was the rescinding in Oregon and Washington of a 50 per cent cut in gasoline deliveries that was to have come into effect yesterday. A one-third reduction, begun on April 16, will continue in effect. The 50 per cent cut had been ordered to match the reduction in supplies in effect on the East Coast, but was found unnecessary by marked improvement in the gasoline stock position in the northwestern states during the last two weeks.

The Office of Price Administration also announced that plans for rationing gasoline in Oregon and Washington have been indefinitely postponed.

The scrap rubber collection campaign, to be launched shortly by the War Production Board, is looked upon not as a solution to the rubber shortage but a move to keep it from getting worse.

Profit for Dealers

It will be acompanied by Government moves to make the collection and disposition of scrap rubber more profitable to scrap dealers. They have shown little interest in miscellaneous scrap rubber heretofore because of the low price. Freight costs have made it uneconomical in some sections of the country to send scrap to reclaiming plants.

The subsidizing facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are expected to be used to get the scrap to reclaiming plants.

Scrap rubber is, generally speaking, not as good as crude rubber, but the Government has plans to push its use in rubber heels, recapped tires and other much-needed items.

One important phase of the rubber conservation program on which definite agreement has not yet been reached is the method by which tires are to get from the "non-essential" civilian to the defense worker who may need them before the war is over.

That problem is not as immediate, however, as that of getting the nation to a point where it realizes that rubber is not a privately-owned commodity but a natural resource to be saved for those who need it most. Nation-wide gasoline rationing, penalizing even states that are rich with wells and refineries, is the only solution the Government has been able to think of thus far.

Republicans Regain Majority On Illinois Supreme Court

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—Republicans captured a majority of the seats on the Illinois Supreme Court yesterday, carrying two contested downstate districts by clear cut majorities and holding the lead in the third.

Apparenty victorious in the first (Southern) District was State Senator Charles H. Thompson (R) of Harrisburg, who held to a 2,891 vote lead, with 25 precincts unreported, over Justice Paul Farthing (D) of Belleville, said to be the only blind man to serve as Chief Justice of a Supreme Court.

Circuit Judge William J. Fulton (R) of Sycamore scored a three-to-one landslide over Justice Elwyn R. Shaw (D) of Freeport in the Sixth (Rockford) District. Justice Shaw conceded his defeat.

Justice June C. Smith (R) of Centralia was re-elected in the Southern District, carrying South Central Illinois by more than 12,000 votes.

The Democrats have held a four-to-three edge on the seven-man court. Should final returns show that Mr. Thompson has been elected, as well as Judge Fulton and Judge Smith, the Republicans would have a five-to-two majority, putting them back where they were before the Democrats won numerical control of the Court in the 1933 landslide. Supreme Court Justices are elected for nine-year terms.

An ordinance providing for the eventual unified operation of Chicago's transportation services was approved by a 10-to-1 majority.

Meeting no organized opposition, the referendum attracted fewer than 300,000 votes—less than one sixth the total cast in the last presidential election.

The measure, which still needs approval by the Illinois Commerce Commission, provides for merger of the surface and elevated systems, and eventual absorption of the Chicago motor bus properties. The new company, to be known as the Chicago Transit Company, also would rent the city's system of downtown subways now nearing completion.

G. O. P. Lead in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 2 (AP)—Gov. George A. Wilson captured the Iowa Republican nomination for Senator today on the basis of unofficial incomplete returns in the State's lightest primary in 20 years.

Returns from 2,025 of 2,463 precincts gave Mr. Wilson 102,115. State Secretary of Agriculture Mark G. Thornburg was in second place with 64,988. Two other candidates trailed, James I. Dolliver with a vote of 25,524, and G. Scott Davies with 6,535.

Wendell L. Willkie declared here recently that Mr. Thornburg "would make a good Senator."

Senator Clyde L. Herring, Democratic incumbent who was renominated, polled 51,437 votes in 1,937 precincts. His isolationist foe, Ernest J. Seemann, was far behind with 14,655.

The Republican vote promised to nearly triple the Democratic turnout. The Iowa Republican vote always has far outstripped the Democratic volume even in the '30s when the Democratic Party won three consecutive elections in this State.

Nelson G. Kraschel, Democratic Governor of Iowa from 1937 to 1939, won his party's gubernatorial nomination. He will oppose Lieut. Gov. Bourke H. Hickenlooper, who vanquished Secretary of State Earl G. Miller in the Republican race for Governor by a margin of more than 4 to 1.

All nine sitting Congressmen except Representative John Gwynne (R) appeared certain of nomination. Mr. Gwynne, whose pre-Pearl Harbor record was subjected to attack during the campaign, was neck-and-neck with James E. Coonley, Hampton attorney, in the Third District Republican primary.

Man Who Led Bombers Over Japan Thanks Factory Men Who Built Them

INGLEWOOD, Calif., June 2 (AP)—The man who led America's bombers on their destructive sweep over Japan came here yesterday to tell the men who built them how he did it.

Brig Gen. James H. Doolittle, in an address to North American Aircraft workers, said that Shangri-la, mythical land jokingly identified by President Roosevelt as the place whence the bombers came, "is right here in this North American plant. This is where our B-25 bombers came from." The workers answered his statement with burst after burst of applause.

General Doolittle, who came to thank the workers personally for their contribution to the raid, disclosed further details of the attack. One American, he recalled bombed from an altitude of only 900 feet—so low that chunks of his target flew higher than his plane. "But 1,500 feet was chosen as the bombing altitude," he said. "The lowest from which we could bomb and still enjoy comparative safety from our own bomb fragments."

He spoke derisively of Japanese claims to having downed nine American ships. "Planes were shot down," the General said, "possibly nine—but they were not ours. They were Japanese fighters who had the temerity to attack our B-25s.

"Our bombers—your bombers—functioned magnificently," he continued. "The B-25 was selected for this mission because it was the best airplane in America for that particular job, and that means the best in the world."

Later General Doolittle walked through the plant, pausing occasionally to exchange a word with an aircraft worker.

"He's a great guy," one of them said. "It makes you feel good to think the planes you build are being flown by guys like him."

Belmont Park Kept Open By Air-Raid Safeguards

BELMONT PARK, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—Col. Edward C. O. Thomas, Director of Civilian Defense for Nassau County, said yesterday that there had been marked improvement in air raid protection methods at Belmont Park and that as a result no steps would be taken toward closing the park.

He cited the improvement in a letter to Marshall Cassidy, in charge of air raid precautions at the track and an official of the Jockey Club, but added that there was still room for further improvement.

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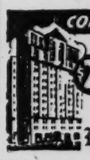
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The Home Forum

Sung Over The Handlebars

IT IS HARDLY to be expected that the millions of Americans, now being gently but firmly removed from the cushioned seats of their motor cars, will soon wax lyrical on the subject of bicycles. And yet, when I purchased a bicycle eight years ago, I did not suspect that I would go about singing the praises of cycling to all my friends and acquaintances as soon as I became a seasoned rider.

I purchased my bicycle for the sake of economical transportation, little realizing that the poetry of its motions, through my own propulsion, would weave such enchantments as I glided over winding and dipping country roads. Last summer circumstances required that I drive a car occasionally, and I will admit that this gave me much pleasure; yet the hours I have spent in the driver's seat have never remotely compared with the dreamy, coasting, tire-purring ones that I have experienced while straddling my trusty bike!

* * *

It is true that many a coy art of riding must be picked up, before the golden gates of a biker's paradise will invitingly swing open to the novice. To make a literary comparison, I will say that car-riding is excellent prose for anyone, while "bike"-riding can be exquisite poetry to the expert cyclist.

Some critics of literature assert that it is harder to write good prose than poetry, which may be true. Yet the best of prose is still prose, for the simple reason that it doesn't aim to be poetry; and it merely leads you faithfully, and sometimes ploddingly, to a promised destination. Poetry, on the other hand, instead of promising to guide you anywhere, has the magic to make you feel as if you were already *there*.

The same instant clarification, the same method that poetry employs in the shedding of cluttering manners, is often felt by a cyclist as he glides quietly along on a smooth country road. Out of the fine delicacy of his balance, and the faint, thread-like murmuring of his tires, a mood often amounting to inspiration envelops him. Quietness begets quietness. Just as I always find myself speaking in subdued tones while in the depths of a forest, so does the silent streaming of my progression on a bicycle affect my physical reels and my mental processes. Then I know that I am on the track of poetry—though I might neglect at the time to stop and effect its imprisonment on a scrap of paper.

* * *

Coming to verse expressed in metrical form, I must admit that I do write it with varying degrees of failure or success; and, like all writers, I employ various and possibly strange methods to weave the thoughts of my head into plausible patterns of words. *Getting a good start*, which includes achieving a good mood, is of course the aim of all writers; and, glancing through my notebook with its hundreds of themes and fragments of verse, I find much that deals with the subject of starting in general—traveling, the opening of vistas and ideas.

Having ridden at least four thousand miles during a dozen different bicycle trips, I find that many of my verses are permeated with the moods these journeys engendered. And I like to think that some of them contain the motions and flotations I have felt while riding. Here is a trifle that contains, for me, at least, a true pedal-stroke rhythm:

THE BOOK IS IN DUST

The book is in dust
And the apple wants dew;
The wild deer is looking
In wonder at you.
The wind's with the cloud,
With the wind the cloud goes;
You are going and going—
You are gone now, like those!

Another one, with a forward-running rhythm to it which I am quite certain resulted from a bicycle-mood, is the following:

IF DEWDROPS RHYME WITH STARS

Straight ways and winding ways
Lead me to clouds and springs,
High fields and woods, clear lakes
and streams,
Bright rocks, and great beginnings.

If dewdrops rhyme with stars,
If bread comes from the ground,
If earthly bees find honey where
I travel without sound—
Then I am home!

To me, home is any place where I find myself thinking contented thoughts. A doorstep is a good place to do this, but a world-step is an even better one:

THE WORLDSTEP

Stars are stairs that I must climb.
Knowing that I have the time,
This planet-step I gladly choose
To sit upon a while, and muse.

Whatever kind of support I am to have during these eventful days, I hope to continue riding my bicycle. For a well-built, properly adjusted bicycle is a responsive thing; like a musical instrument, it can produce delicate moods under the guidance of an expert rider. Summer will soon be here. My bicycle will lead me out to where I can get the full blessing of summer with all its odors and colors.

WADE VAN DORE

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A SPRING FESTIVAL": *A Detail From a Ming Dynasty Scroll, After Ch'in Ying (1522-1560)*

BEFORE A PAVILION under a city wall, a crowd is formally arrayed with banners flying. The whole scene is bustling with activity. Grooms lead off the saddled horses. Wayfarers come and go, while others stop to watch the ceremony. The branches of the willows by the river are still bare. But on the cliffs looming before the towered gateway are plum trees in flower. These are the harbingers of spring.

This is but a small portion of a Ming scroll in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. As a long Chinese scroll is unrolled with one hand and rolled up with the other, there appears an uninterrupted series of pictures. The part of the scroll which lies open within the comfortable distance between the two hands often reveals as happy and striking a composition as we have here. The oblique wall and full stream enclose the action in the upper half of the picture. We look out over the scene as if viewing it from a height, in a perspective characteristic of Chinese painting. It is an important festival of spring which is represented here, that of "Li Ch'un" or the "Beginning of Spring." The prefect and lesser officials of the capital, robed in full court costume and carrying pennants and banners, have proceeded outside the eastern gate of the city, and are now with ancient ceremony welcoming the arrival of spring.

A. R. H.

Artist's Excuse

MAPLEDURHAM MILL is said to be the oldest on the Thames. It is certainly the most picturesque, and it is probable that more drawings have been made of it than of any other building in the upper reaches of the river. It has about it all the romance which attracts amateur artists, and all the variety and interplay of forms which interest the more cold-blooded professionals. The church, too, fits most opportunely into "the picture," for the tower, appearing in the background, forms the apex of a triangle which has the mill for its base. This mathematical figure, however disguised, is, as Sir Charles Holmes has said, "the secret of almost all stable and compact pictorial designs." . . .

I would have made a drawing myself of this whole group of buildings, but for my innate laziness, which concocted the excuse that the sun was in the wrong position. Nothing is simpler to an artist than to invent pretext of this kind, and there is a great temptation to do so because drawing at any time needs an effort. . . . It is so *much* easier to go on looking for "something better" round the next corner. Many's the day I've started out full of hope, and returned home with nothing but self-delusion. — From "Sweet Thames Run Softly," by ROBERT GIBBINGS. (New York: Dutton.)

Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS JOY DEPENDENT on material means and circumstances, or can it be attained and maintained through spiritual understanding alone?

The Preacher possessed everything that the human heart could desire. It was within his power to have all that can be had through material means. Yet all his riches did not bring him true happiness and contentment. On the contrary, after surveying all the works he had accomplished, all the worldly pleasures and material wealth which he had access to, he said (Ecclesiastes 2:11), "Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labour that I had laboured to do: and, behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun."

Christ Jesus had no worldly possessions; neither did he participate in the material pleasures craved by mortals. Still he said in his prayer for his followers (John 17:13), "These things I speak in the world, that they might have my joy fulfilled in themselves." What was that joy which the Master possessed, and which he prayed that all who followed him might share with him? It was the joy of understanding true spiritual being, man's relationship to God, Life, Truth, and Love.

How did Christ Jesus bring this joy into others' lives? By directing their thoughts to God and thereby healing them of their physical ailments. When he restored the daughter of Jairus, as recorded in the New Testament, he brought joy to the parents. This joy was not only the realization that their daughter lived; beyond that must have been the gladness of the realization that the material evidence which had seemed so real to them had vanished before the understanding of spiritual reality, as demonstrated by our Way-shower. Thus joy was felt by those who a short while before had been lamenting. When Christ Jesus raised the widow's son, as related by Luke, the woman must have experienced that spiritual joy which comes with a better understanding of the power of God. And all who witnessed this healing rejoiced in the proof of God's omnipotence, omnipresence, and love.

No matter what may be the material circumstances or conditions, the joy gained through spiritual understanding cannot be lost. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 298), "When the real is attained, which is announced, by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat." Thus an understanding of reality, of man's spiritual relationship to his Father-Mother God, brings the true sense of joy.

Christ Jesus' teachings are illumined through the light thrown upon them by Christian Science. And his works are being repeated through the healing of thousands of cases which were given up as hopeless and incurable by the medical profession. The same joy which must have been experienced by those who were restored by the Master, and who witnessed his unparalleled healing power, is realized by those healed through Christian Science.

Regained health, strength, hope, and the ability to do more useful work are ample reasons for rejoicing. Permanent joy, however, is always based on the unshakable understanding of God as the only creator, as revealed by the record of spiritual creation in the first chapter of Genesis, wherein it is stated: "God created man in his own image. . . . And God blessed them."

The understanding that God is the Father-Mother, and that man constitutes His spiritual creation, is of far-reaching import in the life of the student of Christian Science. On the basis that God, good, is Spirit, that which is universally good is seen as real and indestructible. That which is not good is seen as material and temporal.

Thinking from this premise, the student of Christian Science experiences the joy known to those who have gained some understanding of the master Christian's teachings, which are fully revealed in Christian Science.

When thought dwells on things spiritual and eternal, on God's creation, true joy becomes a part of human experience. The Psalmist had a right apprehension of that spiritual understanding which culminates in all-embracing joy when he wrote (Psalms 16:11), "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Joie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA JOIE DÉPEND-ELLE des moyens matériels et des circonstances, ou pouvons-nous y parvenir et la garder grâce à la compréhension spirituelle?

L'Ecclésiaste possédait en abondance les richesses que souhaite le cœur humain. Tout ce que procurent les ressources matérielles, il pouvait l'obtenir. Mais cette opulence ne lui donnait ni le contentement ni le bonheur véritable. Au contraire, les multiples œuvres accomplies par ses mains, tous les plaisirs et les trésors dont il disposait, lui inspirèrent les réflexions suivantes (Ecclésiaste 2:11): "Après avoir considéré toutes les œuvres accomplies par mes mains, et toute la peine que je m'étais donnée pour les exécuter, je reconnus que tout cela n'était que vanité, poursuite de vent, et qu'on n'en retire aucun profit sous le soleil."

Jésus le Christ ne possédait pas de biens terrestres et ne recherchait aucunement les plaisirs matériels dont les humains font si grand cas. Pourtant, lorsqu'il pria Dieu pour ses disciples, il déclara (Jean 17:13): "Ce que je dis, étant encore dans le monde, je le dis afin qu'ils aient la plénitude de ma joie." Quelle était cette joie que possédait le Maître et qu'il désirait partager avec tous ceux qui le suivaient? C'était la joie que donne la compréhension de l'être spirituel et vrai, du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, à la Vie, à la Vérité, à l'Amour.

Comment Jésus le Christ faisait-il connaître à d'autres cette joie véritable? En orientant leurs pensées vers Dieu et en les guérissant ainsi de leurs maux physiques. Lorsque, comme le relatent les évangiles, il ressuscita la fille de Jaïrus, ce fut une grande joie pour les parents. Cette joie n'était pas due seulement à la constatation que leur enfant était en vie; il devait y avoir quelque chose d'encore plus élevé — le bonheur de voir disparaître, devant la compréhension de la réalité spirituelle démontrée par notre Conducteur, les indices matériels dont la réalité leur avait paru certaine. Ainsi ceux qui tout à l'heure se lamentaient ressentirent une joie nouvelle. Quand — selon le récit de Luc — Jésus rendit la vie au fils d'une veuve, cette femme dut ressentir la joie spirituelle qu'apporte une meilleure compréhension du pouvoir divin. Et tous les témoins de cette guérison se réjouirent de ce que l'omnipotence, l'omniprésence et l'amour de Dieu avaient été prouvés.

Quelles que soient les circonstances ou les conditions matérielles, on ne peut perdre la joie obtenue grâce à la compréhension spirituelle. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare (p. 298): "Lorsqu'on atteint le réel qui est annoncé par la Science, la joie ne tremble plus, l'espérance ne trompe plus." Saisir la réalité, le rapport spirituel unissant l'homme à son Père-Mère Dieu, nous apporte donc le vrai sens de la joie.

La Science Chrétienne jette une vive lumière sur les enseignements du Christ Jésus. On voit de nouveau s'accomplir les œuvres qu'il faisait, puisque dans des cas innombrables, des patients condamnés par la médecine trouvent la guérison. Ceux que rétablit la Science Chrétienne éprouvent à leur tour la joie que connurent les personnes auxquelles le Maître rendait la santé et qui furent témoins de son incomparable pouvoir guérisseur.

Le recouvrement des forces et de la santé, l'espoir, la possibilité d'accomplir davantage, voilà qui doit certes nous réjouir. Néanmoins, la joie permanente se fonde toujours sur l'inébranlable assurance que Dieu est le seul créateur, comme le révèle le premier chapitre de la Genèse; en effet, ce récit de la création spirituelle nous dit: "Dieu créa l'homme à son image... Dieu les bénit."

Si les Scientistes Chrétiens comprennent que Dieu est le Père-Mère et que l'homme représente Sa création spirituelle, ce fait exerce dans leur vie une très grande influence. Ils voient que les choses universellement bonnes sont réelles, indestructibles, puisque Dieu, le bien, est Esprit. Ce qui n'est pas bon doit être matériel, temporel.

Acceptant ces prémisses comme base de sa pensée, le disciple connait la joie qu'éprouvent ceux qui comprennent les enseignements du Chrétien par excellence, pleinement révélés en Science Chrétienne.

Lorsque la pensée s'attache aux choses spirituelles, éternelles, à la création divine, la vraie joie devient un élément de notre vie journalière. Le Psalmiste appréciait à sa juste valeur la compréhension spirituelle dont l'apogée est la joie sans limites, car il écrivait (Psaume 16:11): "Tu me feras connaitre le chemin de la vie. L'âme est rassasiée de joie en ta présence; il y a des délices à ta droite pour toujours!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Greenness of Perpetual May

ENGLAND IS LIKE the margin of a spring-run, near its source—always green, always cool, always moist. . . . The spirit of gentle, fertilizing summer rain perhaps never took such tangible and topographical shape before. Cloud-evolved, cloud-enveloped, cloud-protected, it fills the eye of the American traveler with a vision of greenness such as he has never before dreamed of; a greenness born of perpetual May, tender, untarnished, ever renewed, and as uniform and all-pervading as the rain-drops that fall, covering mountain, cliff, and vale alike. The softened, rounded, flowing outlines given to our landscape by a deep fall of snow are given to the English by this depth of vegetable mould and this all-prevailing verdure which it supports. Indeed, it is caught upon the shelves and projections of the rocks as if it fell from the clouds,—a kind of green snow,—and it clings to their rough or slanting sides like moist flakes. . . .Grass, grass, grass, and evermore grass. Is there another country under the sun so becushioned, becarpeted, and becurtained with grass? . . .

And this is the key to nature in England: 'tis granite grown ripe and mellow and issuing in grass and verdure; 'tis aboriginal force and fecundity become docile and equable and mounting toward higher forms,—the harsh, bitter rind of the earth grown sweet and edible. . . .

England is like a seat by the chimney-corner, and is as redolent of human occupancy and domesticity. It has the island coziness and unity, and the island simplicity as opposed to the continental diversity of forms. It is all one neighborhood; a friendly and familiar air is over all. It satisfies to the full one's utmost craving for the home-like and for the fruits of affectionate occupation of the soil. . . .

Those ivy-covered walls and ruins, those finished fields, those rounded hedge-rows, those embowered cottages, and that gray, massive architecture, all contribute to the harmony and to the repose of the landscape. Perhaps in no other country are the grazing herds so much at ease. One's first impression, on seeing British fields in spring or summer, is, that the cattle and sheep have all broken in to the meadow and have not yet been discovered by the farmer; they have taken their fill, and are now reposing upon the grass or dreaming under the trees. But you presently perceive that it is all meadow or meadow-like; that there are no wild, weedy, or barren pastures about which the herds toil; but that they are in grass up to their eyes everywhere. Hence their contentment; hence another element of repose in the landscape. — From "Fresh Fields," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Rainbows in a Room

In an afternoon, when the sun would shine
Upon a light rain, I have seen rainbows
In the east. I have seen them in the morning
Against the northwest; even in darkness
sometimes
The same colors are arched across the sky
While northern lights play in the cold.
I have seen them, too, behind the waterfall
When the sun shone upon the silvered spray.
Until tonight I never saw them in a room:
The beads about your neck sparkle in hues
Of blue and pink and gold, changing colors
As you turn in the soft glow.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Thomas Jefferson's Farewell to France

The time had come when Jefferson felt that he had had enough of Europe. His daughters were growing up and he felt that they needed the "society and care of their friends" in America. There was no future for them in Europe. Nor for him, for that matter. Despite the excitement of the French Revolution, Jefferson liked living abroad less and less. "Europe," he wrote to John Adams in May, 1789, "would be a prison to me were it ten times as big."

A few days before that letter was written, on April 30, 1789, George Washington, standing erect on a balcony overlooking Wall Street, New York City, was sworn in as first President of the United States. John Adams was his Vice-President.

For over a year Jefferson had been asking Congress for leave, hoping to spend a few months in America and then return "to my prison." Now, after Washington's inauguration, he made an urgent plea to the Chief Executive for permission to visit America. "I am excessively anxious to receive the permission without delay, that I may be able to get back before the winter sets in. Nothing can be so dreadful to me as to be shivering at sea for two or three months in a winter passage." President Washington promptly complied, and at the end of August Jefferson received the good news. He left Paris in the latter part of September, believing that he would return to his post within a few months. A great number of admiring and devoted friends gathered to bid the popular Minister farewell. Most of them he was never to see again.

In his Autobiography, written thirty years later, Jefferson paid touching tribute to the country where he had spent five years rich in friendships and ripe with experience:

"And here I cannot leave this great and good country without expressing my sense of it's preeminence of character among the nations of the earth. A more benevolent people, I have never known, nor greater warmth & devotedness in their select friendships. Their kindness and accommodation to strangers is unparalleled, and the hospitality of Paris beyond anything I had conceived to be practicable in a large city. Their eminence too in science, the communicative dispositions of their scientific men, the politeness of the general manners, the ease and vivacity of their conversation, give a charm to their society to be found nowhere else. . . . So ask the travelled inhabitant of any nation, In what country on earth would you rather live? —Certainly in my own, where are all my friends, my relations, and the earliest & sweetest affections and recollections of my life. Which would be your second choice? France."

The Jeffersons, father and pretty daughters, sailed from Le Havre to Cowes on October 8. In England Jefferson's voluminous baggage, including plants and shepherd dogs, was exempted from customs examination by special order of Prime Minister Pitt. Contrary winds kept the Jeffersons from sailing for two weeks, which time they spent sightseeing, especially on the Isle of Wight. On October 22, 1789, the Jeffersons sailed from Yarmouth, and after a smooth passage of one month they set foot on American soil at Norfolk. Never again was Jefferson to leave his native country.—From "Jefferson," by Saul K. Padover. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Nelson Aware of Transformation of National Economy. *By Richard L. Strout*

Donald Nelson recently took an overnight train to White Sulphur Springs. His Pullman car was dropped off at the station siding and passengers were allowed to sleep till 8 a. m.

A year from now, Mr. Nelson believes, if he takes a trip he will travel by day coach, and there will be no laying over of any Pullman. If the passengers arrive at 4 a. m., they will get off at that time. Peacetime civilian luxuries like Pullman layovers are on their way out.

Mr. Nelson is now diverting sixty billion dollars of national income to war production. Some economists urge him to stop there. But he intends to go on. A year from now he expects seventy or eighty billions to be going into war production.

What will happen under such a strain? The national economy will shake and shiver, Mr. Nelson believes, but it will go on.

A year from now every locomotive and every Pullman car is going to be needed hauling things for every minute they can be put into service. The extra-fare New York-Chicago and other fast express trains are on their way out. They use extra locomotives to speed them over heavy grades.

Trains may not move quite so rapidly next year but they will move all the time. The country is heading into what will probbaly develop shortly into the greatest transportation crisis of all time. It will be only a miracle if the Government does not take over the railroads in six months. Pullman cars will not wait at sidings to let passengers sleep. They will all be needed hauling troops. Maybe some Pullman cars will be hauling express; yes, freight.

Public Pays Scant Heed

Mr. Nelson realizes what is happening to American economy though it is obvious that many members of Congress do not. Apparently the public does not appreciate it either. The story of curtailments, restrictions, controls are coming about piecemeal, and the over-all picture has not yet burst on national consciousness. This is not a set of isolated shortages. This is an over-all shortage. America is entering what might be described as a shortage-economy. The "ersatz" world is here.

Take housing. Mr. Nelson believes there will be no more private construction except by Government permission for the duration of the war. Or, to put it another way round, if builders want to build unfinished homes, they can build them. But, among other things, they won't have bathtubs or electric light wires. There's too big a scarcity of iron, steel, and copper. From now on, war housing is going to be temporary in character, chiefly of the barracks type. There will be shower baths, not bathtubs.

The public doesn't yet appreciate the copper shortage. After rubber, that is about the worst shortage there is. The queer thing is, there is plenty of potential copper in the country. Why isn't it being produced? The months ahead will see a good deal of attention devoted to the subject. The copper shortage is so acute now that it threatens continued production of small caliber ammunition. Tens of thousands more tons of copper are needed than are being produced.

Production Problem Solved

For the most part, the problem of providing facilities for war production has been licked. That bottleneck is finally broken. Mr. Nelson and other production men heave sighs of relief over that phase. The factories and tools have been assembled for a production program beyond anything Hitler ever dreamed of. It is actually on the way or here.

But the problem Mr. Nelson now faces is not facilities, it is materials. There just isn't enough steel, aluminum, magnesium, copper for normal civilian use, let alone rubber, jute and such things, with the new war production that will reach peak this fall. The limiting factor in a few months is not going to be factories or men, but materials.

Where there are enough raw materials, there is a scarcity of semi-processed materials. Public thinking has not kept pace with this development. In a sense it is a cheering thing, for it means that America's war program is so big and so far ahead of schedule that it is approaching the limit set by available materials.

Shortage of Wood Seen

Mr. Nelson said recently there is even a shortage of wood! He told that to the congressional silver bloc when he appeared before them recently to ask for 100,000 more tons of stored West Point high priced silver to help meet the copper gap. The country is approaching an over-all shortage of about everything, at least for civilian needs.

The rubber shortage is about the only one that has really aroused emotional attention. The basic facts here have not yet fully sunk in. Congress is still clutching at straws. But there is no present prospect of more civilian tires for the war.

Mr. Nelson believes he could produce 1,000,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 12 months if he had to, but that would simply enhance shortage in other commodities. Under present plans the country will be lucky if it gets half that amount of synthetic rubber in the next 12 months. The war program will need every bit of it.

That is the situation as Mr. Nelson sees it. It is a grim or rosy situation, depending on how you look at it. It is grim in the sense that it requires a revolution in civilian living. It is rosy in that it means the war machine is going into high gear.

Country Speaks: New York, Boston

Bird Seed on a Ping-Pong Ball ..... *By Robert R. Mullen*

Our drum-beating in behalf of Mr. Chase's project for enhancing the appeal and educational value of the Old State House having elicited pleasant response, we are tempted to take sticks in hand once more. . . . This time, to roll out a parade step in support of another favorite project, an improvement in radio programs.

Having, we believe, amply proved our appreciation for the Hub—Mr. Chase's idea being an item—we may perhaps be excused for remarking that one of the nice things about Boston is its proximity to New York.

Of course, we see many of the better shows first in Boston—we are the guinea pigs of the theater world—New England cooking is justly famed; there is a gentleness, a mellow touch, to the air that belongs to Boston alone. Yet Boston is conservative. When a Bostonian buys a suit he likes it to have welt seams; welt seams are doubled over and stitched twice.

From this safe tenor, the New Haven railroad provides a convenient escape. In four and a half hours, or so, you can whisk down to look at the chewing gum fishes swimming in their neon sea—or could before the dimout.

That New York has numerous attractions, no one will deny. Just a walk along the streets discloses plenty for exercise of eyes, feet, neck and imagination. But, it being warm outside, we stepped in to enjoy the air conditioning of a near-by monolith of ferrous, adhesives and pigments. To our surprise, it turned out to be a broadcasting house.

Perhaps the Seams

Visitors from Boston being something of a curiosity in New York—perhaps it's the welt seams—we were courteously invited to look about. Like a boy with a new toy we ambled over the broadloom and through the marble halls, peering at copper-lined studios, aluminum-lined studios, and, for all we know, even gold-lined studios. We saw the little blocks of wood that dangle from a string and sound like 100 marching men when thumped on a table, we saw the rubber plungers that make a noise like galloping horses when clapped together. We saw the bird seed falling on a Ping-pong ball, which simulates rain. And it was all very marvelous.

The radio is more wonderful to see than to hear. For the sad fact is—as you conclude from your visit—we have here a pretty instrument, all wound up but never striking twelve.

You discover it soon after you recline in one of the nicely upholstered red leather chairs and listen for a few minutes to a "soap opera" rehearsal. The room is quite large; it encourages the broad view of things. Your eyes travel off to the far vistas, and—as is the Boston fashion—your thoughts follow apace.

One likes to believe that the radio is an answer to the wise man who surveyed the world and all its drabness and remarked, "You live badly, my friends. It is a pity to live so." The radio, we like to feel, was bestowed to carry a picture of progress and culture, of hope and cheer, and a better way of life to the people where they are.

Somebody, architect or mogul, caught the vision, and in these sticks and stones provided an appropriate originating point for the new channel of enlightenment; but at that point the vision trickled out.

Now, before the protests flood in, let it be quickly admitted that there are good programs on the air, that you could go through the list and pick out a substantial number that fulfill, or approach, radio's promise. Too, for the peace of my editors, I must insert that customary line to the effect that opinions expressed by columnists are not necessarily those of the paper.

Too Many Tares

Nevertheless—and if it is only one man's opinion, so let it stand—it all boils down to this: Take the tares and the wheat together and a day on the radio is a terribly unrewarding thing. The continued serials, "soap operas" to the trade, are time-consuming soporifics, nothing more. With a few and certainly noteworthy exceptions, studio music is furnished on the basis of economy rather than quality. A great many of the advertising "plugs" are simply crooned condensations of old-time medicine show spiels.

One fault is, of course, that programs, especially the important evening programs, are largely out of the hands of the radio people and in the hands of the advertisers. It is computed that about half the total radio time is controlled by but 11 advertisers. The bulk of these represent foods, soaps, cosmetics, tobacco, and drugs.

As we recline in the chair, reflecting on all these stuffy matters, an announcer glides across the floor of the studio, puts his arms around the metal mike stand, lowers his head, rises to his toes and puts his heart and soul into his sponsor's message for "Sudsy-Wudsies."

For mere fatty acids and caustic soda it's pretty good. Never did we expect to have plain sodium palmitate, with a whiff of essential oil, endowed with so much glamour. It may help, in a way, to make a dirty world more clean, but as a detergent for the darkness and the superstition that a properly directed radio might help dispel, "Sudsy-Wudsies," their program and their plug are "floppo."

It's irrevelant, and ineffectual, but somehow, listening to the radio, we can't help but think about that bird seed dropping on the Ping-pong ball.

To Change the Subject:

Official Washington Rides Trolley ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

If you want a good laugh out of gasoline rationing, you ought to hear some of the tales going around Washington about recent streetcar and bus rides taken by officials and their wives.

Despite their "X" cards, many officials have consciences that will not let them use their machines any more for pleasure or unofficial business.

When you have been accustomed to having a car with chauffeur call for you at the front door and take you to any address in the city without your having to think of the route, or such things as streetcar tokens, and automatic treadles, your first bus ride offers something of an adventure.

Mrs. Stanley Reed, wife of the Supreme Court Justice, is telling friends how puzzled she was to find that busses now have pull cords instead of push buttons to ring for stops. She kept hearing the bell ring, but she couldn't figure out for herself how it was accomplished. Fortunately someone, getting off at the same stop, signaled at the driver, so she didn't have to be embarrassed either by asking where the bell was to be found or being carried past her stop.

A victim of the automatic treadle was Mrs. William O. Douglas, another Supreme Court wife. She thought it was funny that the back door of the bus flew open when she neared it, but not until a disgusted driver yelled at her to "get off the treadle or off the bus" did she realize she was a culprit.

Getting places under one's own initiative also requires a new degree of alertness to route and destination, formerly left to the chauffeur. Official wives from the Cabinet on down are buying maps of the city and really getting acquainted with its A. B. C.—1, 2, 3, street system for the first time.

Learning to be a bus rider is more difficult for a public official than it is for the private citizen because he or she usually is recognized in the process.

I remember being on a bus not long ago with Mrs. Hatttie Caraway, the only woman member of the Senate. No sooner had she taken her seat than the man next to her recognized her. She hastened to explain (this was before gas rationing) why she happened to be riding the bus and admitted she probably wouldn't know where to get off to go to the Capitol. In a few minutes, all the passengers around were giving advice on the best transfer point.

Most of us use our increased hours traveling on busses for relaxation and mental preparation for the jobs ahead at our destination, but not the public official. He is too busy getting acclimated to rubbing shoulder-to-shoulder with the masses. If he is smart, he will use the time to advantage getting reacquainted with the people that he represents and has missed talking to in all the years of automobile ease and comfort.

Brazil Blocks Japanese 'Invasion From Within'

Wide World

Japanese in Brazil

A typical Japanese fisherman of the type known to have taken coastal soundings and performed other spy work in many countries is questioned by a Brazilian maritime official. Upper, another of the 271,000 Japanese-born residents in the Brazilian State of São Paulo.

Guns Against Brazil

Seized by Brazilian police from Japanese residents, these and other weapons had been secreted against the day when Tokyo would decide to strike through its large fifth column inside Brazil. Upper, Brazilian-born children of Japanese in a São Paulo school.

Business—Made in Japan

A few of many Japanese boats, ostensibly engaged in fishing, are shown at the Brazilian port of Santos. Second only to Rio de Janeiro in strategic and maritime value, Santos commands the ocean approach to São Paulo, its vital industries, and the Brazilian interior. Above, a Japanese store. Although Brazilian law requires that two-thirds of employees must be Brazilians, the Japanese generally try to disregard such regulations. In Registro, where this picture was taken, Japanese own 42 of the 45 business houses.

Police find military and naval officers as well as Government agents in strategic zones—Rich State of Sao Paulo center of Japanese colonization along roads and railways.

By Henry Hogg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazilian police are breaking up a potential Japanese invasion from within. It centers in a spearhead of 30,000 secret shock troops. It bases itself on a quarter million of Japanese residents who are concentrated in strategic zones.

Most of the Japanese live in the State of São Paulo, Brazil's most highly industrialized region. Japanese settlers are found principally along railways and highways. Radiating from the city of São Paulo is Brazil's principal transport network into the rich interior.

Although Tokyo's designs on Brazil so far have not reached the stage of a spectacular blitz attack under naval and air protection, a steady and systematic infiltration of this country has been in progress for many years.

Since the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis at the January Conference of American Foreign Ministers, Brazil has fully realized that its most immediate danger lies not from an outside attack but from enemies already within its own borders.

Italians Peaceful

The "Axis" population in Brazil is somewhere about 4,000,000, with Italians in the majority. Fortunately for Brazil, this majority is of least harm to its interests. Italians have in most cases assimilated and taken their place as nationals of their new adopted country, satisfied to be so far away from their Fascist homeland.

Suspicion has long rested on the million Germans resident in this country. Recent disclosures of their subversive activities came as no surprise to those who understood something of the Teutonic lust for world domination. But the Japanese—here was a surprise.

A quarter million of those hard-working, quiet little people had come to these shores as immigrants from their own over-crowded islands. They appeared humble and satisfied to be able to have enough breathing space in order to work and live a peaceful and unmolested existence.

Yet when this Japanese ant heap was stirred by Brazilian Government authorities a very different scene was brought to light.

Scattered throughout Japanese centers in this country were Japanese Government agents as well as military and naval officers. This has been revealed by Brazilian police investigators and in many cases their names and ranks have been published in the local press.

In the township of Baurú in the State of São Paulo, Sheriff Rolin Rosa arrested Minoro Ohaski, a fruit salesman. Ohaski was charged with "fifth column" activity. In his dwelling, a rude mud hut, was found a military tunic of the Japanese Army and documents that he held the rank of Lieutenant in the Mikado's Imperial Force.

Another Japanese, R. Casai, who owned a small tomato patch outside Juiz de Fóra, in the State of Minas Geraes, on being taken up by the authorities was found to be a high official in the Treasury Department of the Japanese Government and in charge of the financial side of proposed subversive movements in Brazil.

Between Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Capital, and Santos, the world's greatest coffee port and gateway to the industrial and agricultural markets of São Paulo, lies the naval center of Ilha Grande. Fringing the mainland behind this important strategic island are a dozen beaches with scattered huts used by fishermen.

Until eight years ago the fishing along this strip of coast was in the hands of Brazilians. Then the Japanese came in and gradually, by cutting prices, forced out the Brazilian fishermen. Japanese fishermen in some cases held commissions in the Japanese Navy.

Japan has long courted Brazil, even though the courtship has been unrequited. The wooing began in 1907 when the immense possibilities of Brazil as a colonization center for Japan's large surplus population became apparent. From that year, when the first Japanese settlers arrived in this country, until 1934, a steady and unrestricted flow of immigrants reached these shores.

Richest Areas Sought

Nipponic shrewdness led the early settlers to the fertile lands of São Paulo, richest and most prosperous of Brazil's 21 states. Today, it is in this coffee and cotton territory, where, as agriculturists, 90 per cent of the Japanese in this country are settled.

The city of São Paulo, with a population nearing the million and a half mark, relies on the Japanese for daily vegetable produce. This is grown near the city by Japanese truck gardeners who had just before the war organized themselves into a Co-operative Society under State control. The majority own their small farms or garden lots and supply not only São Paulo, but Rio de Janeiro's two million inhabitants. The capital depends largely on this source for fresh vegetables.

One of President Varga's "New State" projects is the drainage and filling in of the swampy lowlands between Rio and the Petropolis mountain range. Much successful work has already been completed. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, many of the Japanese vegetable growers from São Paulo have settled on the newly reclaimed land. In time, President Vargas hopes to make Rio independent with regard to its vegetable supply.

Hard Workers

As an agriculturist and settler in Brazil the Jap has proved himself to be industrious and hard working.

As a citizen in a country with strong nationalistic tendencies he is a failure. And it was his apparent complete inability for and disregard to assimilation that had brought about Government restrictions and decrees to control Japanese activities in this country.

Prior to 1938 groups scattered throughout the interior of the State of São Paulo led a "minority" type of life, quite immune from the political, economic and cultural influences of their adopted country.

Japanese banks and real estate offices took care of their business needs.

Japanese newspapers provided them with reading material and moulded their political thought.

Japanese schoolteachers taught their children in Japanese schools from Japanese textbooks. These schools were in 1938 closed down by the Brazilian Government on the grounds that they were foreign schools where not even the Portuguese language was taught.

Brazilian-born Japanese, or "Nisei," become tools for evasion of the Government's restrictive measures. As citizens, they enjoy an immunity which is widely abused. They can enter the army and otherwise engage in spy work under the cloak of a meaningless citizenship.

Japanese in Brazil are the least assimilable of all foreign elements.

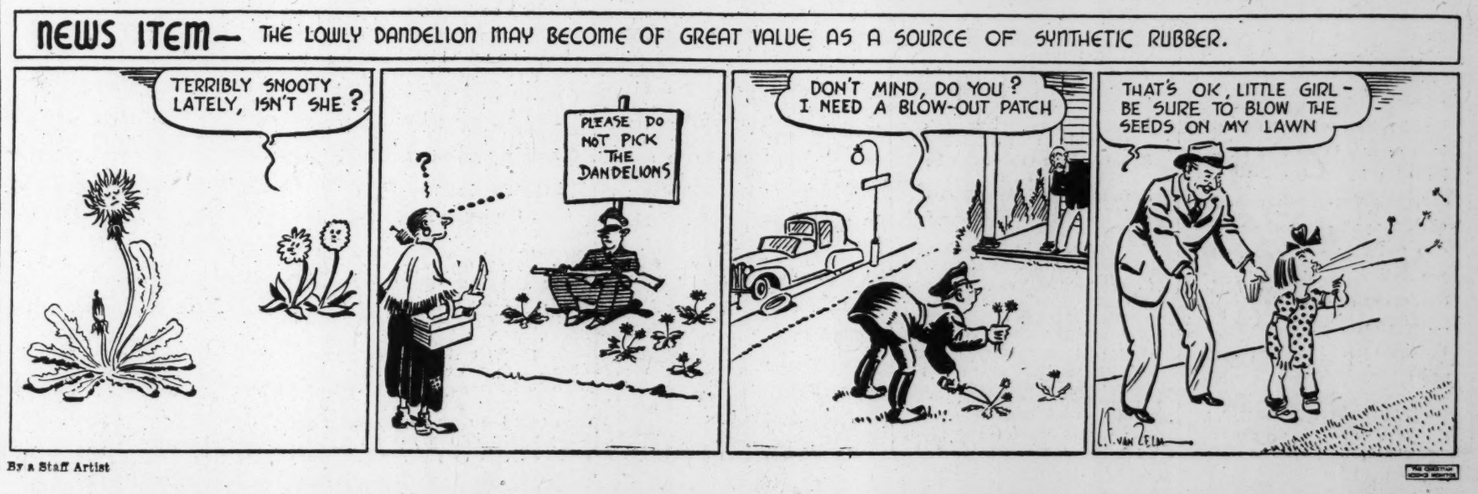
Trade Mission

The China War curtailed Japan's emigration in some directions, but advances to Brazil continued. Early last year a Japanese commercial mission arrived in this country to study market conditions. Japan needed Brazil's cotton, rubber and rock crystal.

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe Japan became the largest importer of Brazilian cotton; not for its own use, but for manufacture and export to provide foreign exchange for purchasing war materials. A deal in which the Commercial Mission proposed buying the entire 1941 crop fell through. Japan proposed a barter of silk and wool yarn, chinaware and toys. Brazil needed heavy machinery and tools to develop its own industrial field.

Today the Japanese nation is accepted as an enemy of the Brazilian. War has not been declared, but the enemy is already within the Brazilian gates. By the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Japan and the ensuing precautions taken by the Brazilian Government, any immediate danger of Japanese subversive action is believed to have been avoided.

Nevertheless, the danger, a grave danger, still exists. Fortunately, the Government is hard at work to avoid any possibility of São Paulo's becoming even a miniature inland Pearl Harbor.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THAT'S OK, LITTLE GIRL - BE SURE TO BLOW THE SEEDS ON MY LAWN

By a Staff Artist

Today's Woman

Dorothy Gatchell's Film Strips Shows How Wheels Go Round In Army Equipment

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Art as well as science has its place in Uncle Sam's war program and has opened a new field for Miss Dorothy Gatchell, who now illustrates the film strips and visual aids for the School of Photography, Lowry Field, Denver, Colorado.

She is one of the few women who know what happens when you push the buttons on military equipment. She is definitely "on the inside."

Before her assignment to Lowry Field, one year ago, Miss Gatchell's work in the Quartermaster General's office probably was as unusual as almost any done by a woman connected with the Army. She not only painted perfect uniforms on scale models of Uncle Sam's military men, but also sculptured the models themselves. In the beginning of her work there, the uniforms were painted on flat little figures, carved out of wood. When it was decided to make some of the figures in the round, she bought some modeler's clay and practiced nights until her clay models were as exact as her wooden ones. These figures proved helpful to uniform manufacturers as they studied the written specifications.

Gives Them Real Faces

Because she has a merry sense of humor and so have men in the armed services, Miss Gatchell reproduced the likenesses of Generals in the U. S. A. to go with the generals' uniforms and of other officers and men whose rank or lack of it corresponded with the insignia of other outfits. The little models thus became miniature portraits of the officers and men rather than "dummies" with faces all of one pattern.

Miss Gatchell's new job is to combine painting with photography in making Film Strips that show the men in our military training camps how the wheels go 'round in the equipment they use. In schools this method of instruction has gained increasing recognition and is known as visual education. In the Army it is not a substitute for long, tedious hours of taking machines apart and putting them together again to see how they work, but rather an introduction to the task.

The work entails meticulous care and absolute accuracy, requirements she had already learned to fulfill in her work in the Quartermaster General's office in Washington.

Works Like Animated Cartoons

From expertly taken photographs and from lectures and demonstrations on the operation of the machines she is to illustrate, she gathers material and draws her pictures, showing in detail just what happens if a button is pressed or a lever is released. Her work covers the transition from one phase of the operation to another by the same painstaking method of drawing employed in making animated cartoons. She worked formerly on celluloid panels, but has developed a system to speed up production turning out quickly work that would ordinarily take months. She makes miniature slides, 2 x 3 inches, which can be thrown upon a screen to the size of 8 x 12 feet.

She also makes visual aids to instruction in the form of color charts and diagrams.

When peace comes, the temporary charts and strips that are being used now will be revised for permanent use, and more time will be spent on the art work, she says. She regards the rough but effective output to meet the emergency of war, as "useful but not ornamental" like the temporary barracks in our Army camps.

Color Photography Intrigues Her

She sits in on lectures and gets firsthand reactions to her work and, of course, previews the strips as soon as they are finished. She is learning much about aerial and basic photography and admits that the new color photography is luring her away from her paint box. She finds herself during hours of recreation seeking out Colorado's beauty spots with her camera instead of her paints and brushes.

But paints plus the artist's skill can sometimes do things photography cannot, says Miss Gatchell. She proved it not long ago, when by retouching a picture of somewhat used-looking equipment, she transformed it into what looked like brand new. It meant practically painting the picture over and still retaining the appearance of a photograph.

As a recreation, the young artist paints miniatures in oil, preferring complete portraits with a garden or room as a background to the heads with which most miniature artists are content. She also enjoys painting humorous coats-of-arms that express the hobbies and characteristics of the owners.

Her other recreations are skating, skiing, swimming, dancing, and long hikes over Colorado mountain trails. She says she is looking forward to learning to ride horseback this summer in true Western style.

United States Army Signal Corps; Official Photo—Lowry Field

Top left: Dorothy Gatchell in her darkroom developing films that will show men in the Army the inside workings of their equipment. Top right: One of the miniature models Miss Gatchell painted for the Quartermaster Corps. Lower: For recreation, the artist enjoys painting coats-of-arms, depicting the hobbies and characteristics of their owners. This is one she did for Hal Kanter, radio producer of plays for Lowry Field. The Kanter coat-of-arms has a typewriter for crest with the script draping down to form the scroll and quill. The microphone represents his broadcasting; the egg beater, his wife. He wouldn't tell the reason for the ostrich, but insisted on its being used as one of the supporters together with the dog. The canton with hobbyhorse shows his favorite recreation. The motto means "Always the fool." The gas mask taking the position usually occupied by the heraldic helmet may or may not have reference to his writing. Beautifully executed, the whole gives the appearance of an old family crest.

Gin-Chiu Kuo Looks Back On Trail of Adventures

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you had been born in the Chinese revolution, brought up in civil war, and later had your home bombed by Japanese planes—not to mention being nearly starved and almost frozen to death—you might conclude that you had faced enough perilous risks without going further afield in search of more adventure. Certainly most of us would. And so probably would Gin-Chiu Kuo, if she hadn't just then lost her job in Shanghai as editor of the Woman's Page of Ta Wen Pao, the China Evening News. Lost it when the printing machines were disabled by continued enemy bombing.

"There was nothing then left for me to work at 'up country'," said Miss Kuo as we talked together in her midtown hotel in New York. "In order to reach the coast to board a steamer, I joined a refugee stream which was hunted from town to town by revengeful planes. Thousands of us stood up most of four days in a crowded steamer without hope of moving. And there was always the fear of being machine-gunned," she added as she sat facing her typewriter. On her desk and windowsill were the bowls of peonies and lilies with which she had endeavored to bring her familiar background into the midst of New York rooftops. Peonies (probably because they were found in ancient palace gardens) are a symbol of wealth and prosperity to the Chinese.

"But eventually I arrived in the British settlement of Hong Kong, where I worked for a time as assistant editor of the Chinese Information Bureau," she said.

Earned Her Way

Earning her way as she went, Gin-Chiu—equipped merely with her precious typewriter and a salvaged suitcase containing her only clothes—was at length able to sail for England, soon after the Munich crisis. Right away she got herself a job, this time in London's famous newspaper row, Fleet Street—the first Chinese woman ever to be employed by the London Daily Mail, as guest reporter with a column of her own.

This momentarily peaceful step led up to the day when an English publisher telephoned Miss Kuo. He liked her amusing comparisons between English standards and Chinese life, and suggested that she enlarge some column paragraphs into book form. So for three months in southern France, in the little village of Vence, Gin-Chiu worked as perseveringly as her noted neighbor, H. G. Wells, until she finished her first book about Chinese women and ways. She called the volume "Peach Path," after a legendary Chinese fisherman who always sought his happiness in far-off orchards.

But it was not long before Miss Kuo's own personal "Peach Path" was disturbed by the outbreak of the European war, and she set sail again, this time for the United States. During this period, in which she has seen the Western world for the first time, Gin-Chiu has thought more and more deeply about the economic opportunities offered her fortunate American and English sisters.

"We already have many, many women's magazines in China tending to print less and less about cooking, and more about feminism. More and more they discuss how it can be made possible for Chinese women to gain economic security. You will be amused, too, to know that each Chinese newspaper has its woman's page, run and edited by a man. Even the household and cookery items are written by men. Naturally these pages never really touch on problems that Chinese women now want answered.

Only Woman Editor

"When I left my country," she went on, "I was the only woman to edit a woman's page anywhere in China. We have many women journalists, heads of news agencies and foreign correspondents. But few women work on Chinese newspapers, for the pay is low, the duties strenuous, and the hours very long.

"Now, of course, Chinese women are laboring everywhere to build and defend the nation. Perhaps you have heard that General Chiang Kai-shek has not neglected women in his plan for the reborn republic of China," observed Miss Kuo. "He rates a woman's capabilities with those of a man, and believes she can be extremely useful in promoting the welfare of the nation. And with so many men off at war, Chinese mothers now have an equal say with the fathers in the education of their children.

"Women also have voting privileges in China; and we have a woman's bank, run and directed entirely by women. We even have our women lawyers, insurance and sales agents, economists, and advertising executives as well. Legally, the Chinese woman, although secluded for centuries, was among the first to be really emancipated. Practically everything that a Western woman can do is permissible for her legally.

When Chinese Girls Marry

"Emancipated Chinese girls discuss finances before marrying, and will have their own allowances. Food, clothing, rent, and general bills are, as you say, budgeted. It was very different in pre-revolutionary days, when, among other things, if a wife were not obedient to her husband's mother, or if she talked too much, he could send her back to her parents' house. Now they both have equal rights."

"And divorce in China?" I inquired.

"That," said Miss Kuo, "is considered the outward and visible sign of failure to understand the social relations. It is a loss of face for both parties. If there are children, divorce is practically unknown. But it does happen that people find it impossible to live together." For a wife to appear publicly more learned or intelligent than her husband seems to be the unforgivable fault! "Then a lawyer draws up a divorce contract, signed and witnessed, the household goods are equally divided, and the woman resumes her family name."

Recipes From Rationed England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The following recipes have been sent in by an English reader. "I think they will be useful," she says, "for readers here where so many articles of food are rationed."

Carrot Pudding

This is an economical recipe as it does not need eggs or sugar.

2 heaping tablespoons grated carrot
2 heaping tablespoons self-raising flour
1 heaping tablespoon shredded suet
½ tablespoon treacle
½ teaspoon mixed spice
2 tablespoons milk
A few chopped dates or sultanas if desired, but the pudding is quite nice without fruit.

Mix together carrot, flour, suet, spice, and fruit. Mix milk with treacle and add to the other ingredients. Mix well together, put in greased basin and steam for 2 hours. This is sufficient for 2 people.

Salmon Paste

In these days of points rationing, the following is a useful filling for sandwiches. When opening a tin of salmon put aside about 1 tablespoon for paste. This is made in the following way:

Mash 2 or 3 tablespoons well-cooked haricot beans, add a small lump of margarine, and pepper and salt to taste, also the salmon. Mix well together and put into small paste jars. This will keep well for 3 or 4 days.

Homemade Baked Beans

This is a useful supper dish and saves on your points rationing.

½ pound haricot beans
1 or 2 rashers of bacon or a small piece fat bacon
1 small packet tomato soup powder
Pepper and salt

Soak the beans for 12 hours in boiling water to which a saltspoonful of carbonate of soda has been added. Then pour off this water and cover the beans with stock, preferably from bacon bones. Simmer gently for about 2 hours, then cut up bacon into small pieces and add this to the beans, also more stock if necessary to keep beans from boiling dry. Simmer for another hour, then mix the soup powder with a little water into a smooth paste and add this to the beans. Cook for another 15 minutes. These are excellent if done in a casserole in a moderate oven.

Woolton Rissoles

This is a tasty dish for your meatless day or for a hot supper.

2 tablespoons rice
2 tablespoons pinhead oatmeal
1 tablespoon shredded suet
1 Oxo cube
1 small onion
½ teaspoon powdered sage

Put a small piece of dripping or margarine into a pan; when hot, add the onion cut up finely, fry until brown. Add all the other ingredients and cover with water and simmer until the rice and oatmeal are soft and the water all absorbed. Form into small balls or cakes and fry in fat until brown.

Fruit Cake

½ pound self-raising flour
3 ounces margarine and lard
2 ounces sugar
1 dessertspoon treacle
½ teaspoon carbonate of soda
1 dessertspoon vinegar
¼ pound sultanas and currants
½ teaspoon mixed spice
A little milk to mix

Rub fat into the flour; add sugar, fruit, and spice. Mix together and make a well in the center and in this put treacle, soda and vinegar and milk. Mix well, then stir in other ingredients, adding more milk if necessary to mix to a fairly stiff consistency. Bake in a moderate oven for about 1 hour.

She Fashions Orchids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Little Rock, Ark.

This is the story of an Arkansas mother who embarked on a small business adventure with such unconventional assets as a desire to give, a flair for artistic design, a love of the beautiful, and two capable and skillful hands. She succeeded in converting these — her sole stock in trade—into sufficient financial income to make a long-cherished dream come true—that of sending her daughter to college.

It was the discovery one day of an unusual piece of material that had the appearance and fresh feel of flower petals that started Mrs. Ruth Gilbert on her career of making flowers. The material was a challenge to her creative ability.

Works at Home

First she tried her hand at fashioning roses; then, gardenias. Finally she put both aside to devote herself exclusively to the making of orchids.

Being engaged in the business of housekeeping as well as flower-making, Mrs. Gilbert has found it expedient to carry on her work in the home. A large room in the rear of the house has become her workshop. Card tables serve as work tables and on these are conveniently arranged the colorful materials and other equipment requisite for her task. She designs, cuts, and assembles the flowers all herself.

Having no previous experience to aid her, knowing no rules for the practice of this art, she evolved a pattern of her own, using a technique that developed step by step as the work progressed. Her flowers are original in both composition and design, and so skillfully are they executed that they rival the fragile beauty of the real and rare ones that serve as inspiration and models for her work.

A Memorable Day

"That was a memorable day," she said, "when I placed a small cellophane box containing one delicate blossom in the outstretched hand of my first customer." She felt a trifle incredulous, but the feel of crisp bills held tightly in one hand assured her of the reality of the transaction.

Since that time many customers have found their way to her door and large quantities of her flowers have been sold through department stores in various parts of the country, others by friends and acquaintances; and still the demand grows.

The success of her undertaking is gratifying, not alone because of the financial and artistic outcome. Even more gratifying, she says, is the change wrought in her in consequence of her achievement. A feeling of diffidence that had clung to her since she was quite young, the aftermath, she felt, of a bereaved childhood, has disappeared. In its stead has come a normal confidence which has given her a freedom she has never before enjoyed.

William Hughes

Mrs. Ruth Gilbert putting the final tint on one of her delicate, handmade orchids. This mother has been able to put her daughter through college with the money earned by making these flowers.

Wisconsin Farmers Confer With Federal Experts

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — Wisconsin farmers have told the Government that they are being hampered by confusion prevailing at Washington. This opinion was not given in a spirit of protest or even complaint, but more as an appeal to the Federal Government to help food producers get on with the war effort.

The farmers, directly and through their leaders, gathered in from successive conferences, held at Madison, Appleton, Wausau, and Eau Claire to discuss with high Government represenattives, "Agriculture's Place in the War Economy.' The meetings were sponsored in each city by more than a dozen important state and local organizations, and despite the extreme pressure of work, farmers showed considerable interest in them.

Among the speakers and discussion leaders were Carl Taeusch of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, Prof. P. Upgren of the University of Minnesota, Charles E. Kellogg, chief of the Soil Survey Division at Washington, Prof. John B. Canning of Stanford University, Prof. Nicholas Doman of William and Mary College, two prominent Labor leaders, and high state officials in the Defense Council and War Board.

People and Experts Meet

It was an attempt to bring "the people" into direct touch with experts, whom the people are paying for service and leadership, real or presumed. The atmosphere was completely free from politics; also all tendencies toward "talking down" or toward a patronizing air was absent.

Professor Canning's specialty is foods, so the Wisconsin farmers were deeply interested in what he had to say. When he finished his exposition, members of the audiences gave him a stream of questions.

Some of the things the farmers want to know are: How can they find help when "factories pay labor $100 a week"? How can they produce goods at "parity prices" with labor costs vastly increased, cost of living up and the supply of machines reduced? How can they possibly increase production with available labor decreasing and accessible machinery decreasing!

How can they produce anything if they're all tied up with "red tape"? For instance, a Wisconsin farmer, it was said, couldn't build a new cow barn for increased production without permission from Washington. Then when he got permission he would have to write for priorities. Just the letter writing and telegraphing might take 10 full weeks. The farmers gave instances of such bureaucratic delay. There is a prospective shortage of plowshares and acute shortage of wire for fences.

Hard Work Required

Also, the real "dirt farmers" energetically spurn the idea of accepting city women or youth as farm helpers. There are cogent reasons for this. One is, that many newspapers present the city farmerettes as "glamour girls," and sensible farmers dont want glamour girls around. They also have a feeling that city boys are too soft for hard farm work, from sun to sun.

On no point was there such a striking difference between "white collared" leaders and dirt farmers. The former said, "You must take these city helpers"; the latter answered, "En- Eh!" Time and exigencies may bring a different answer.

One of the most useful parts of the program was the contact between the farmers and Labor leaders. From the time cities arose in far-off antiquity, argiculturists have felt bitter toward the "city slicker," who is now considered to be personified by the laborer, as much as by the banker or lawyer. Every day farmers hear of "city fellers" getting "$20 a day," or even "$150 a week," and they rage against it.

Cash Returns Compared

Lots of farmers don't see $150 cash in six months. The Labor leaders at the conference pointed out that most workers get under $25 a week, month in and month out, and that the present labor Croesuses are comparatively few in number. They also pointed out that most labor unions do not charge huge initiation fees. In spite of the best of desires the farmers remained rather skeptical.

It was very plain that most of the farmers are very loyal. There was a complete acceptance of war responsibility and a pronounced determination to perform all duties and undergo all privations necessary to victory.

Also, there was a vivid interest in the rather abstract ideals of democracy, peace and harmony among peoples.

These conferences were a practical, intimate study of a whole cycle of vital matters, from buying sugar for canning strawberries to organizing the nations of the world. And all persons present realized that both kinds of problems are extremely important for better living.

New Rubber Tree Will Produce In 4½ Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARINITO, Venezuela—A new type of rubber tree which will begin to produce in four and a half years has been developed by the Venezuelan Government and the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela in experimental stations here. The new tree is a combination of the Malayan variety and local plants that grow wild in the jungle out of which this village and oil camp has been hacked.

According to John H. Morris, transportation manager of the oil company, the tree seems to be resistant to unfavorable factors and gives a high commercial type of rubber. It requires 70 inches of rainfall; in this area, according to Mr. Morris, the average is 85 inches. Because of the limited number of trees in the experimental plots it is unlikely that any considerable rubber production will be possible here in the next four or five years. Mr. Morris said however, that plans are being made for the establishment of large plantations, should preliminary discoveries concerning the characteristics of the new tree be confirmed in the next year or two.

The experiments have been conducted in clearings of jungles of this country.

Girls Learn, Earn And Serve Their Uncle Sam

Amperes, ohms, volts, mhos, farads, and henrys will soon be old stories to those young women who sign up to become inspectors in Uncle Sam's Signal Corps. Hundreds of them are needed in private plants making radio, telephone, and other equipment for Army use.

Here's a chance for high-school girl graduates earn while they learn and when trained as junior engineering aids to get an important job in the Army's Signal Corps. The offer is open to young women who have a mathematical and scientific bent and education. According to information given the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, these women are being registered and selected by the Third District of the U. S. Civil Service Commission in Philadelphia.

A girl who gets the opportunity to serve her country in the Signal Corps, the eyes and ears of the fighting force, is paid during her 6 to 9 months' training period a salary of $120 a month, and in starting work as an inspector she receives $135 a month.

Busy Schedule For WAAC

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 2 (AP)—The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps training center at Fort Des Moines "will be no glamour girls" playhouse," Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant, said upon his arrival here yesterday.

"The women will be there for the definite purpose of fitting themselves to relieve some soldiers for active combat duty and they'll soon realize that getting ready to do that means work—and lots of it," the Colonel said.

The Commandant, who will have charge of the training center which will receive the first class of 440 candidates for officerships in the WAAC "about July 15," said the women, will be put through a busy seven-hour schedule of training six days a week and will have "about two hours" of studying "four or five nights a week."

It won't be all work, however. There will be opportunities for relaxation both at the post and outside.

Colonel Faith announced that Lieut. Col. A. C. Morgan, located at the Fort Benning, Ga., infantry school, will be assistant commandant of the training center.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc., Boston, Mass.

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3 cakes for 50c

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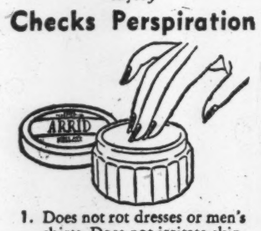

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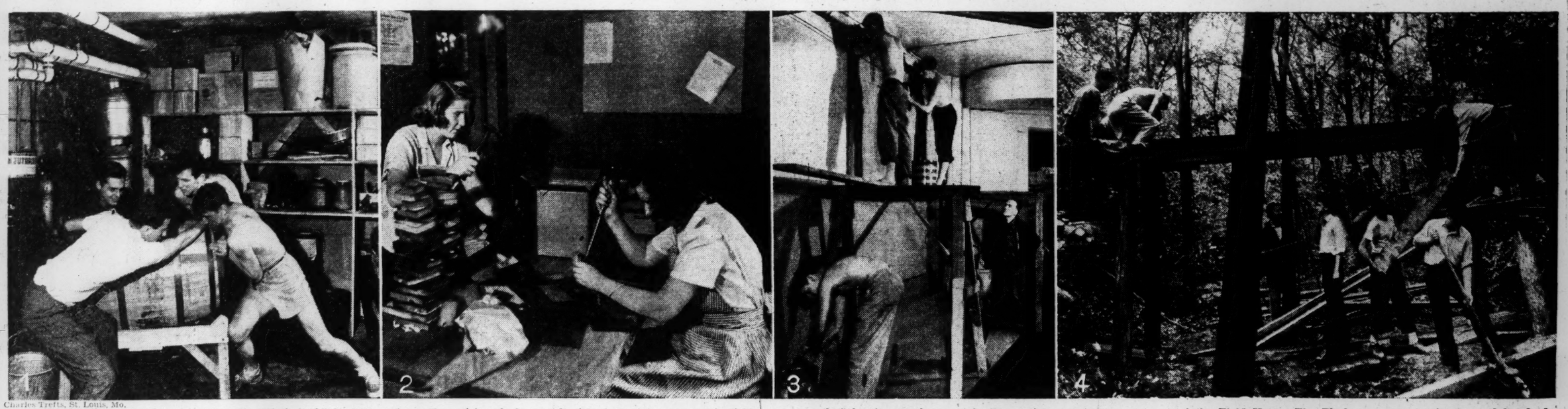
Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, June 2, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page



Charles Trefts, St. Louis, Mo.

Instead of their usual "steamboatin' on the Mississippi," students of The Principia College this year held a "Victory Day," in which they gave their services to the College to help with the spring cleaning and repairing. 1. Among the jobs to be taken care of in tidying up the store rooms was placing in a cradle a 700-pound keg of white corn syrup which will take the place in cooking of precious white sugar. 2. Salvaging precious metals. These girls are ripping copper off of old plates in the office of the College yearbook. 3. Scrubbing the walls of the boiler room. 4. Building a bridge over the gulley back of the Field House. The Elsah campus, covering several hundred wooded acres atop the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, is cut by these picturesque ravines, popular for picnics and nature study.

Students Turn a Holiday Into Wartime Service and Clean And Repair College Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

Usually, the third Wednesday in May is "River Day" at Principia, when the college students en masse and the graduating class from the Principia Upper School in Saint Louis hire a river boat and go off for a full day of steamboating on the Mississippi. The holiday is regularly entered in the college program. Under war conditions, however, the steamboat company is not chartering special excursions this year and Principia students were left with "time on their hands."

After thinking the matter over, the Student Council voted to declare Wednesday "Victory Day," and to place the volunteer services of the entire student body at the disposal of the college housekeeper and the superintendent of buildings and grounds. Beginning right after Chapel and continuing until it was time to knock off and dress for dinner, both college girls and boys turned out to give Principia a supercolossal spring housecleaning within and without.

College girls washed all the windows in the girls' dormitories and in the offices where needed, waxed the floors, and scrubbed and dusted wherever scrubbing and dusting were needed. Another group of girls finished up some war relief work, packing the products of their knitting needles and sewing machines so that the cartons might start for Boston en route overseas.

The college boys mowed grass, baled hay, repaired campus roads, burned debris, repaired the tennis courts, collected scrap iron, and built a bridge over the gulley between the Field House and the men's quadrangle. Another group, working in relays, stripped to the waist, in the heat of the main boiler room, cleaned and polished pipes and valves, and on scaffolding removed the oily film from pipes and walls which had collected from the huge oil burners, until the whole boiler room was like a ship's cabin, under the eagle eye of the college engineer.

"Victory Day" was more than just a collegiate stunt, for Principia, like many another institution, has lost a good many maintenance workers to local defense industries, and the services of the 300 eager and able volunteers were most welcome to a hard-pressed administration.

Charles Trefts, St. Louis, Mo.

5. The honor of washing the windows in the President's office fell to the Chairman of the Women's Victory Day Activities, Phyllis Opie of Anaconda, Mont., and to the President of the College Women's Organization, Phyllis Paulson of Evanston, Ill. Seated are President Frederic E. Morgan, and his secretary, Miss Velma Williams.

Through the Editor's Window

Private School Parents and Public School Support

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In many communities even those citizens who have children actually attending the local public schools, need to be aroused to study and actively support the public schools. Belatedly reading "Lecture to a Women's Club" by Bernard DeVoto in the February Harper's, I should like to pass along its theme: namely, that those citizens whose children are in private schools also owe to their country this patriotic study and support of the public schools. Nothing is more fundamental to American democracy than education of the right sort, and the provision for free education for all the people is one of the greatest of American possessions.

Mr. DeVoto, it seems, was invited to speak on "Civilian Problems in Wartime" to a Women's Club in a wealthy suburb, where the privileged families were sending their children to a country day school because they considered the public schools "intolerably bad." Probably to the surprise and consternation of the Women's Club, he named as a most important wartime civilian problem the condition of the local public schools in such towns as theirs. With vigor he pointed out that a fundamental patriotic duty—a form of essential war work without the glamour of uniforms, of courses in first aid and of training for motor transport or fire warden jobs—is for these women to come to grips with the problems the public schools are facing, and to help make these schools as good in their way as the "country day" to which they prefer to send their own children.

* * *

Now, I should be deeply concerned if the private school were forced out of the democratic picture by wartime economy. I was brought up in private schools myself and did much of my teaching in them; I know their value. I know also their responsibilities to the community, and that all too many private schools, alas, even yet, do not see and accept these responsibilities. Privilege and responsibility go hand in hand. This, however, applies not only to the private school itself—its existence, its teachers, and its children—but also to its parents. On this last count I am in full accord with Mr. DeVoto, while yet disagreeing with him in what seems his evident willingness to have the private country day school disappear.

* * *

But the democratic right and privilege of choosing to send one's child to a private school, and of supporting and expressing loyalty to a private school, does not carry with it the right to consider that supporting a private school fulfills one's entire citizenship obligations for supporting education. The public school is an essential part of the American idea. It should have the study and support of every one of us—not merely our taxes, but actually our interest and concern, whether we have children or not, whether our children are in public school or private school.

Mr. DeVoto quotes Horace Mann, who said: "In a government like ours, each individual must think of the welfare of the state as well as of the welfare of his own family, and therefore of the children of others as well as his own."

* * *

In the strong final paragraph of his article Mr. DeVoto writes further: "In wartime it is a good thing to live in the memory of the great symbols and the great men of America. Town meeting, the cabin in the clearing, the covered wagon, the pulpit and the press and the dream—the steadfast and the adventurous and the brave who worked to bring America to be. Maybe it is also a good thing, as we stand shivering in the great shadow, to remember the hornbook and the dame school and the little red schoolhouse and the seminary sprouting from prairie soil, to remember the dream of an enlightened people made secure by the best public education, to remember Horace Mann and thousands like him who believed, as we do, that the preservation of democracy has something to do with the education of children, but who worked for it, as we have failed to. . . ."

A Tuesday Column

Teacher Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

The State of Georgia has lost during the school year just ended more than 20 per cent of its public school teachers either to the armed forces or to higher paying occupations, according to a survey just completed by Ralph L. Ramsey, secretary of the Georgia Education Association.

The losses range from 3 per cent in Atlanta, where the city supplements the state salary, to a turnover of 111 per cent in one of the smaller county systems where no supplement is added to the basic state pay of $720.00 per year. Out of the 159 counties in Georgia 102 add no supplement to the teacher's salary supplied by the State.

In other years Teacher's Colleges could be counted on to fill the gap. This year, however, most graduates from teacher's colleges are entering war work or the armed forces.

More Education for Every British Child Is Plan

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, June 1

More education for every child, graded according to the child's ability, not the ability of the parents to pay, is the keynote educational programs outlined by various organizations here including the Labor Party Conference, the National Union of Head Teachers, the National Federation of Class Teachers, and the Liberal Education Advisory committee.

The Liberal Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Percy Harris M. P., has presented for consideration to the Liberal Party a fully planned scheme of national education calling for drastic reorganization under sort of an "Education General Staff."

Other organizations did not go so far as this since they were discussing not so much comprehensible blueprints for future training in citizenship as specific problems connected with their profession.

Nevertheless general agreement emerges on the question of continuing the school age for all children up to 15. The National Federation of Class Teachers favors the age being lifted to 16. The Labor Party Conference rejected the proposal to raise the school-leaving age to 16 as soon as the war is over, but felt it should be put at 16 within three years.

There is also widespread agreebent that the great Public Schools shall be available for every child able to profit by them despite the possible poverty of his parents. This agreement is tempered by doubts in some quarters of the Labor movement whether the Public Schools should not be abolished altogether.

Discussions at the purely professional educational conference held here show that the teachers in many ways are uneasy about the changes in their conditions of work brought about by the war.

To meet the rising cost of living they ask a flat rate bonus of £1 weekly, and complain that so many extra duties in minding children have been thrust on them so that parents can go to work that they have become nothing better than "glorified cheap nurses."

One delegate to the conference of the National Association of Head Teachers says that these teachers have been made responsible for registration statistics, medical cards, milk cards, and filing, adding:

"Here is the crowning glory of all. Now that I am privileged to sell milk I received an imposing certificate from the Food Office recognizing me as a retailer."

Untrammeled by day-to-day problems of actual teaching, the Liberal Education Advisory Committee has issued a report on particular difficulties and proposing the organization of a staff college of teachers on the lines of the Army Council.

The Army Council is probably surprised by this unexpected compliment, but the special point about its organization that appeals to liberal thinkers is its group of high officers who are planning co-ordinated educational strategy.

A similar group, but consisting of both men and women, the Advisory Committee suggests, should scheme comprehensively future educational policy and provide the Board of Education with inspectors, and local authorities with directors of education.

Rural Education Day Unites Country School Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Steelville, Mo.

Crawford County, Missouri, had its first Rural Education Day not long ago, but nearly everyone agrees it must not be the last.

"Did you watch the parade?" "Did you see the exhibits?" "Did you hear the chorus and the rhythm bands?" Such were the questions one school patron asked of another.

Most of the children who took part in Rural Education Day attended one-room rural schools in the Ozark hills. Because of the new Fine Arts program, suggested by the State Department of Education, carried to the schools by County Supervisors, and followed through by the rural teachers, Ozark grade children are learning to play that new and justly popular instrument, the tonette, learning to sing together, to take part in rhythm bands, to draw, paint, build, and make a great many interesting things from the materials to be found or saved at home.

Chorus and Rhythm Bands

In the morning of Rural Education Day 600 children marched in the parade, led by the Steelville band. In the afternoon 400 of them formed a chorus of outstanding quality. A special chorus of 50 sang two-part songs. A hundred and fifty took part in the Children's Tonette Band. Ten different rhythm bands represented their schools with numbers.

These groups are worthy of mention because they are the first to do these things in the history of education in rural schools in this part of Missouri. Heretofore Fine Arts has been a town affair; its program has not penetrated into the sparsely settled rural areas. This year about half the schools took advantage of the program offered them; it is hoped that Rural Education Day has sold itself to many of the remaining half.

The adults attending enjoyed the day, of course, but it was the children who were really thrilled and enthusiastic. They were glad to see their own handiwork in the exhibits, but they also found so many new ideas in the work of others. What, for instance, could you make of wood? Stencils and plaques, doll houses and furniture, toys and airplanes, and holders for flowers. And from old felt hats? Animals, birds, silhouettes, and coat ornaments. And what could you carve from soap? Oh, such numbers of things! Yarn, cork, nuts, and seeds lend themselves to costume jewelry. Lacquer a dozen acorn caps and saw some black walnuts in slices and varnish them —lo! material for an attractive necklace!

The Iron Center school exhibited a log cabin interior—stone fireplace, iron teakettle, log table and split bottom chairs, and spinning wheel. These things were used by Missourians of an earlier day and handed down. They are outmoded by more modern equipment, but many of the log cabins still stand and some of them are lived in by the young people who are interested in the new county program.

Posters And Murals

A poster made by Pleasant Valley pupils was headed, "Today, April third, is the eighty-second anniversary of the starting of the Pony Express at St. Joseph, Missouri." The poster included a letter by Jean Heckman, sixth grade, requesting information from the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce about the Pony Express. The poster also included the answer to Jean's letter—maps showing routes of the Pony Express, trails and outposts established by soldier, trader, trapper, and homeseeker in their task of opening the frontier.

Uncle Sam must have been very proud of his patriotic nephews and nieces when he saw "We Love America" posters and the murals depicting the founding of the new world, ending in the plea, "Let us do our part to protect it." **A. K.**

Have You Thought Out What We Americans Are Fighting For?

Just as a simple little test, what are the "Four Freedoms" enunciated by President Roosevelt? I asked this question of more than a score of governmental employees working in a war division. Not one got them all correctly. Few got beyond freedom of speech and freedom of worship. Rarely did any of them remember freedom from want and freedom from fear. All gave glib explanations as to why they didn't know. But if the four freedoms are to be our rallying cry, then they ought to be on everyone's tongue and in everyone's heart.

We need to work out with our students in very simple language just what we are fighting for. As a beginning, here is my list. We're fighting to determine:

Whether books are to be read or burned.

Whether you can listen to the radio without someone checking up on you.

Whether you can speak up and have your say without being sent to a concentration camp if what you say displeases the group in power.

Whether you can go to any church you prefer.

Whether our boys and girls shall join the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, or whether they shall join a compulsory youth organization run by the state.

Whether our schools and colleges are to develop students who think or students who blindly follow the thinking of a leader.

Whether you'll judge people on a basis of what they are, regardless of their religion, their race, or who their grandparents are.

Whether reason and justice, or irrationality and cruel power are to rule the world.

Whether we're going to have a free, secret ballot, or whether we're going to have a world full of yes-men.

Whether people shall be tried by a jury of their peers or by a Gestapo.

Whether nations shall be free and equal or slaves of the most powerful.

Does this mean that our way of life is now perfect? Hardly. But we're headed in the right direction. We haven't moved fast enough. We've halted sometimes and taken a few steps backward now and then. But we have gone forward a long way. We've been ignorant and clumsy at times. But our hearts are right . . . Maybe the war will teach us how to get these things done faster. But what we are fighting for now is the right and the opportunity to do better in the future what we've been doing in the past—building a decent, a free, a great American nation.

—Edgar Dale in the News Letter, Ohio State University.

Panel of High School Students on Air

The Speakers Club of the Laguna Beach, Calif., High School broadcasts a weekly program "On the Air," every Thursday evening over Station KVOE, Santa Ana, Calif. For 20 minutes a panel of five students discuss extemporaneously the topic for the evening—ranging all the way from "When Will Peace Come?" to "Youth Looks at Education" and "What's Wrong With Our Parents?" The last 10 minutes of the broadcast are devoted to a forum period with the audience made up of students from other high schools.

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
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This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday, Young People's Page

SCHOOLS

THE CLEARING
teaching the philosophy of the soil, situated where rural and primitive meet, engenders the will "to be."
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—*Christian Science Monitor*

$1 WHEN THE WAR ENDS
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND • N. Y.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 808,830
1942 volume to date 44,627,143
1941 volume to date 53,216,389

Stocks Generally Easier Today

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Most stock market leaders today sidestepped another good war news budget although no particular weakness was displayed in any group.

Bidding came in at the start on overnight dispatches telling of the second 1,000-plane blast at the Nazis but demand soon slackened. Rails, steels, and coppers then retreated and other departments hesitated. While an assortment of favorites clung to minor advances, small declines were plentiful in the closing hour.

Dealings were just about as sluggish as in the previous session, transfers for the full proceedings approximating 300,000 shares.

Another stumble in major commodities, after initial steadying tendencies, provided scant comfort for followers of the share division. Staples seemingly reflected further pessimism over the Administration's order permitting the emergency import of war materials duty free by principal Governmental agencies.

Among stocks, new lows for the year or longer were posted for Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Youngstown Sheet, and Kennecott.

In arrears the greater part of the day—some revived at the last—were Santa Fe, Southern Railway, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, American Smelting, Montgomery Ward and Douglas Aircraft.

Supported were General Motors, which touched a new 1942 top; American Telephone, Standard Oil (N. J.), Allied Chemical, Dow Chemical, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck and Consolidated Edison.

Rail Bonds Drop

A long list of railroad bonds gave up fractions to a point or more in fairly active dealings today. The general corporate list, including utilities and industrials, held toa narrow range with the trend definitely lower going into the final hour.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 45-43	103.12	103.12	103.12
11 4s 54-44	107.22	107.22	107.22
1 3s 48-46	107.5	107.5	107.9
4 3¼s 49-46	107.18	107.18	107.18
5 2¾s 56-54	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 2¾s 65-60	110.14	110.14	110.14
28 2½s 62-67	101.1	101.0	101.0

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80		102	101⅞ 102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	61	60½	61
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68½	68¼	68¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58	58	58
8 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	44¾	44½	44½
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102	102½	102¼
11 Am&For P5s2030	68½	66¼	68¼
10 Am&Gen 5½s 49	102¼	102	102
2 Am Tel&T 3½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Am Tel&T 3¼s 61	104	104¼	104¼
3 Am Tel&T 3s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
25 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¾	100	100⅛
1 Am Tobacco 4s 51	109½	109½	109½
2 Am Tob 4s 44	105¾	105¾	105¾
44 Am&For cv 4¾s '49	11¾	11½	11½
13 Am & W Ind 4½s 2037	19	18½	18½
20 Am Ry 5s '27	59¼	59	59¼
5 Am Ry 4½s '52 A	13¾	13½	13½
35 Am Ry 4½s '60	23¼	23	23¼
38 Am Ry 4s '88	22½	21⅞	22
10 Am Ry 4s '88 reg	19¾	19½	19½
58 Am Ry 4s '34	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
4 Am Ry 4s '34	43½	42½	43½
4 Am Sm&R 4½s '60	106	105¾	106
21 Am & W Ind 4s '62	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Am & W Ind 4s '63	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Childs Co 5s '43	41⅞	41¾	41¾
7 Cin Gas & El 3s '66	107½	107½	107½
7 CCC & St L 4½s '77	43¾	44⅞	44⅞
2 CCC & St L CWM 4s '91	50½	50	50¼
1 Clev Stn Line 4½s '61	68	68	68
1 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	78	78	78
10 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	65¾	65¾	65¾
25 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	59¾	59½	59¾
56 Col & So 4½s '80	20⅛	20	20
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	106	106
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	28	28	28
26 Del & Hud rgf 4s 43	54¾	54	54
2 D & R G 4½s 36	15½	15½	15½
3 D & R G 4s 36	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13 D & R G W 5s 78	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5 Det Ed 3s 70	103⅞	103⅞	103¾
2 Det Ed 4s 61	82½	82½	82½
7 Dul Missabe&I 5½s 62	107½	107½	107½
1 Dul Missabe&I 4½s 41	100¼	99¾	99¾
15 El Paso&S W 5s 65	65½	65½	65½
69 Erie 4½s 2015	46⅛	45⅞	45¾
1 Erie 4s 53	90¾	90	90
22 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10½	10¼	10½
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9¾	9⅝	9¾
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93¼	93⅛	93¼
6 Goodrich 4½s 56	101¾	101½	101¾
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅛	100	100
2 Gt Nor Inc 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¼	95¾	95¾
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Gt Nor 3s 61	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	50	50	50
2 Hocks V 4½s 99	126¼	126¼	126¼
3 Housi'nOilTex 4½s 54	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39⅛	39	39
44 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	44¼	44¼
84 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15¾	14½	14¾
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	41	41	41
10 Ill Cen 4s 55	44	44	44
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	41½	41½
47 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42½	42	42½
1 Ill Cen 5s 63A	32¼	32¼	32¼
40 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
38 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	39⅞	40¼
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	70	70	70
5 Interlake I cv 4s 47	101½	101½	101½
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16	16	16
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
44 Int T&T 4½s 52	56½	56¼	56½
32 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅜	56¾	57⅜
4 James Fe&Clev 4s 59	48	48	48
7 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	42	42	42
2 K C South 3s 50	60½	60½	60½
3 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	111½	111½	111½
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81⅞	81	81
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	81	80¾	81
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
27 Lac Gas 5s 42 ct	99	98⅝	99
1 LS&MS 3½s 97	79½	79½	79½
5 Leh & NY 4s 45	80½	80¼	80¼
1 Leh G&N 4½s 54A	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Leh Lh C&N 4½s 54C	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47¼	47¼	47¼
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50	49	49
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
41 Leh Val 4½s 2003	32⅜	31½	32¼
37 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
1 Leh2Val 4s 2003 st reg	30	30	30
1 Liggett & M 7s 55	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122¼	122¼
5 Lonz Isl rfg 4s 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Lonz Isl rfg 4s 49 st	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	61½	61½	61½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	87	87	87
1 Maine Cen 4s 43	84½	84½	84½
1 Maine Cen 4s 60	63	63	63
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	46¾	46¾	46¾
10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	26½	26½	26½
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
83 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	32⅝	32	32⅛
71 M-K-Tex 4s 56	16¾	15⅞	16
28 M-K-T 4½s 78	29¼	27⅞	28
17 M-K Tex 1st 4s 90	38	38	38
16 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	27¾	27	27

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1
7 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
66 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	25½	25	25¼
4 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	25⅝	25½	25½
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	25¼	25	25¼
25 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25½	25⅛	25⅛
43 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	5	5	5
1 MonongahelaRy3½s66	100	100	100
16 MonWraPub2½s65	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Montreal Tr 5s 51	87	86¾	87
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	86	86	86
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34½	34½
22 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
3 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	111½	111½	111½
8 NL Eng RR 5s 4o	70½	70	70
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	67½	67¼	67½
12 No Texas&N 3½s 54	43¾	43	43
3 NY&Greenwich5s46	78¾	78¾	78¾
48 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48⅛	48	48¼
74 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44¼	44¼	44⅜
1 NYC cn 4s 98	47¾	47¾	47¾
17 NYC cv 3½s 52	50	50	50
16 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48	48	48
19 NYChic&StL 5½s 74A	72¾	71	71
5 NYChic&StL 4½s 78	59½	58	59
3 NY Conn Sl 4½s 47	99	99	99
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	76	76	76
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	107	106¾	106¾
2 NY G El Hea 4s 49	111½	111½	111½
1 NYNH&H cv 6½s 48	53	53	53
61 NYNH&H 4s 67	36¾	36¾	36¾
12 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	57¾	57	57⅜
26 NYNH&H 4½s 67	36½	35¾	35¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	33	33	33
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	33	32	32
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	32	32	32
14 NYNH&H 3½s 54	29	29¾	29¾
6 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 NY Sc&W gen 5s 40	11½	11½	11½
5 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 NYW&B 4½s 55A	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	25	25	25
3 Norf & W 4s 96	125¼	125	125¼
44 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	59¾	60½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Nor Pac 4s 47	71	71	71
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41	41
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 OreRR&Nav 4s 46	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	103½	103½	103½
11 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	98½	98½	98½
5 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Pac G&E 4s 64	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pac T&T 3¾s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pac Tel 3s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
14 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100	99¾	99¾
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅛	105⅜	105⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
20 Pen RR gen 4¾s 65	102	101½	101½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Pen RR 4⅜s 84E	97¼	97¼	97¼
14 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	89¾	89¾
28 Pen RR 3¾s 52	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	41½	41½	41½
10 Pere Marq 4½s 80	58¼	58	58
2 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	108	108	108
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
23 Ph Read C&I 6s49	9¼	9	9
24 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28⅞	28½	28½
4 Philippine Ry 4s 37	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 PCCStL 5s 70A	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60	56	56	56
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82½	82¾
10 Readg 4½s 97A	75¾	75½	75¾
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
6 Repub Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47¼	47¼	47¼
54 Rio Gr W cl't 4s 49	21¾	21	21
4 StLIM&SthR&G 5½3	71½	71½	71½
3 StLPac 5th Stw 5s 50	88½	88½	88½
5 St L S F 5s '50 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	12½	12½	12½
68 St L S F 4½s '78	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 StLSF 4½s '78 ct	14	14	14
47 St L S F 4s '50 A	12½	12¼	12½
11 St LSW 5s '52	44	44	44
2 St LSW rfg 5s '90	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
12 St LSW 1st 4s '89	79¼	78	78
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
40 Seabd A L cn 6s '45	8½	8¼	8¼
8 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8½	8½	8½
8 Sea A L 4½s '56	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Sea A L 4s '59	6½	6¼	6¾
23 Sea AllFla 6s '35 A ct	7½	7½	7½
3 SeaAllFla 6s '35 B ct	7½	7½	7½
2 Sec'll Stn 3½s '54	96½	96½	96½
1 Silliesian-Am 7s '41	35	35	35
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 So B-T & T 3s '79	105¼	105¼	105¼
51 Sou Pac 4½s '68	48½	47⅞	48⅛
55 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47¾	47¼	47⅞
45 So Pac 4s '49	48¼	47¼	47⅝
36 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63¾	62½	63⅛
34 So Pac ctf 4s '49	56	55⅜	56
30 So Pac 3¾s '46	85⅜	85¼	85¼
30 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50½	50	50¼
15 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	85½	85½	85½
41 South Ry 6½s '56	88¾	88½	88½
9 South Ry gen 6s '56	85	84½	85
9 South Ry cn 5s '94	89⅝	89½	89½
61 South Ry gen 4s '56	64½	63½	63½
4 South Ry Mem 5s '96	80¾	79¾	79¾
2 So Ry 4s St L '51	82½	82½	82½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111	111	111
1 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	34½	34½	34½
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	109¾	103¾	109¾
1 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Tex Corp 3s '69	105	105	105
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	100⅛	99¾	99¾
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	60½	60½	60½
6 Third Ave al 5s '60	15¼	14¾	14¾
10 Third Ave 4s '60	52½	52½	52½
5 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	100¾	100⅞	100⅞
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	104¾	108⅞	108⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s '80	104	104	104
20 Un Pac 3½s '71	96	96	96
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	83½	83¼	83¼
5 U S Steel 4⅜s '42	100	100	100
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
7 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Wabash 1st 5s '39 ct	85⅞	85⅞	85¾
5 Wabash 5s 80	24¾	24¾	24¾
4 Wabash 5s 80 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Wabash 5s 91 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 Wabash 4½s 78	24	24	24
14 Wabash 4s '71 wi	78¾	78⅛	78⅛
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
2 West Shore 4s 2361	42¾	42⅜	42¾
1 Westn Md 3½s 77A	97	97	97
8 Westn Md 4s 52	84⅜	84½	84½
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Western Un 5s 51	84	83¾	84
13 Western Un 5s 60	80¾	80	80
10 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101½	101½	101½
13 Wis Cen SA&D 36	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99⅞	99½	99½

Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 2:00

B

143s	101½	Bald Loco ct	2 103⅛ 103⅛ 103⅛ — ⅛
41s	23¼	Balt & Ohio	7 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛ — ⅛
77½	43⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5 5 45⅜ 45⅜ — ⅜
61	4	Bangor & Ar	1 43⅜ 43⅜ 43⅜
9	6¾	Barber Asphalt	3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2 5¼ 5 5¼M'y29
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜
18½	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	6 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅛
20	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	5 20⅝ 20 20⅝ + ⅝
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1 22 22 22 M'y28
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1 103 103 103 Apr28
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1 103⅜ 103⅜ 103⅜ Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1 75 75 75 Jun 1
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ Jun 1
12½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1 11 11 11 — ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	5 30 29¾ 30 — ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf Ind .40e	1 12 12 12 — ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1 48¾ 48¾ 48¾ M'y28
244½	179⅛	Best Co 1.60a	1 203⅛ 203⅛ 203⅛ Jun 1
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	11 50¾ 49¾ 50½ — ¼
121	108¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1 113¾ 113¾ 113¾ Jun 1
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1 22 22 22 + ¾
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk .16d	1 17 17 17 Jun 1
7⅞	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¼e	4 11⅞ 11¾ 11¾ Apr30
21⅜	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	16 14 13½ 13½ — ½
31¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1 26 26 26
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1 13½ 13½ 13½ M'y28
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	10 19¼ 19 19¼ + ¼
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	8 23⅜ 23¼ 23¼ + ¼
2½	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝M'y15
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1 30 30 30 M'y29
115⅜	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1 109¼ 109¼ 109¼ — ¼
4½	2¾	Armour III	4 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾
67½	51	Arm I r pf 3k	2 53¼ 53¼ 53¼ + ¾
66	53	Arm III pf	1 56 55¾ 55¾ Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C 1⅜e	5 27 26⅜ 26⅞ — ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3ae)	1 6½ 6½ 6½M'y22
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	4 3¼ 3¼ 3¼Jun 1
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	3 5 4⅞ 4⅞ — ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1 64⅜ 64⅜ 64⅜M'y18
83	54	As DG2pf5½k	1 54 54 54 M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1 25½ 25½ 25½ Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	47 52⅝ 32⅛ 32¾ — ⅞
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	7 64½ 61⅞ 61⅞ — 3⅛
26	20¼	Atl Cst L 1g	8 20 19¾ 20 — ¼
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1 17 17 17 — ⅛
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1 35 35 35 M'y28
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1 100½ 100½ 100½ Jun 1
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2 46¾ 46¾ 46¾ Jun 1
7	4⅜	Atlas Pw 1.25	2 44 44 44 M'y27
5⅜	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1 7 7 7 Jun 1
23⅜	17⅛	Austin Nichols	1 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜M'y21
4½	2⅞	Aviat Cp .10e	7 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛

C

193¼	161½	Calif Pk 1½	2 17 16¾ 17 Jun 1
507⅛	161½	Calif P pf 2½	1 503¼ 503¼ 503¼ Apr14
1¼	⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	5 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	2 13¾ 13¾ 13¾M'y27
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	2 10¾ 10¾ 10¾ + ¼
47⅛	32⅜	Canadian Pac	5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
371½	297⅛	Cannon Mi 3½e	1 297⅛ 297⅛ 297⅛ — ⅜
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞M'y21
27¼	23½	Carpenter St½e	1 24¾ 24¾ 24¾ — ¼
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1 65 65 65 + ¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6 32¼ 32 32⅛ — ¼
21¼	15	Celanese ½e	7 19⅛ 19 19
8¼	6⅛	Celotex (1)	2 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ Jun 1
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝M'y29
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1 2 2 2 M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violetta 1e	8 14½ 13¾ 14½M'y28
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1 2 2 2 M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	1 29 29 29 — ⅜
2¼	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞Jun 1
19	16¼	Chain Belt ¾ae	1 16 16 16 — ¼
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	3 14¾ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
7½	5½	Checker Cab	6 7¼ 6¼ 6¾M'y29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	24 30 29¾ 29¾ — ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1 90 90 90 Jun 1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	2 3⅛ 3 3
1⅜	⅞	Chi & E III	1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞M'y28

Chi&E Ill A 5 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
Chi Gr West 6 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅝ + ⅛
Chi Gr W pf 13 9 8¾ 8¾ — ⅜
Chi Mail ¾ag 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ — ⅛
Chi P Tool 1e 2 13⅜ 13½ 13½Jun 1
Chi PT cv pf 3 1 33¾ 33¾ 33¾M'y28
CPT pr pf 2½ 1 50 50 50 Jun 1
Chi Rk Is & P 5 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
CRI & P 6pf 2 ¼ ¼ ¼M'y28
CRI & P 7pf 1 ½ ½ ½ — ⅛
Chi YelCab 1 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
Chickasha (1) 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾M'y21
Childs Co 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Chrysler Cp 2e 29 60⅜ 59⅝ 60⅛ — ⅛
City I&F 1.20 8 10 9½ 9⅝Jun 1
City Stores 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼M'y29
Clark Eq 1½e 1 30¼ 30¼ 30¼M'y26
Clev Gr Br ¾ae 2 24 23¾ 24 +1½
Climax 1.20a 3 35⅜ 35¼ 35⅜ +1⅛
Cluett P 1¾ae 3 29½ 29¼ 29½
Coca Cola 1¾e 1 71 71 71 + ¼
Coca Cola A 3 1 60½ 60½ 60½M'y22
Colgate-P ½ 4 13½ 13½ 13½
Colg-P pf 4¼ 3 98⅞ 98⅞ 98⅞Jun 1
Collins & A 1 12½ 13½ 13½ — ⅛
Col Fuel&I 1a 1 14 14 14 — ⅜
Col G&E .10g 4 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
Col G&E pfA 6 4 34½ 33 33 —1⅜
Columbia Pict 3 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Colum Ppf2¾ 1 26 26 26
Colum Carb 2e 3 65 65 65 Jun 1
Coml Credit 3 6 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞ + ⅛
Coml C pf 4¼ 1 93 93 93 M'y26
Coml Inv Tr 3 5 26¼ 26 26¼ + ¼
Com Tcvpf 4¼ 1 101¼ 101¼ 101¼M'y21
Coml Solv .30e 2 8 8 8
Com'th&South 15 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ — 1/32
Com & Sou pf 12 24¾ 24¾ 24¾ — ⅛
Com Edis 1.80 10 20⅝ 20¼ 20½ — ⅛
Conde N .40e 5 2 2 2
Congoleum-N 1 2 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ + ⅛
Consol Oil ⅓ 8 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
Consol Oil 2½ 3 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Consol'n Coal 3 4⅞

Commerce and Finance

All States to Remove Barriers Retarding Flow of War Goods

Business and Industry

Federal Dept. Upholds Value Of Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The Department of Commerce is vigorously disassociating itself from any of the suggestions which occasionally have been sponsored by Federal officials that advertising is either an economic waste in time of peace or an unnecessary luxury in time of war.

Wilford L. White, chief of the regional research unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, puts the case strongly for advertising in the current issue of the Bureau's weekly bulletin.

He emphasizes that advertising was never more valuable than at this moment and it can play an important role in preparing for the future peace.

Upholds Use of Advertising

"Businessmen in general," Dr. White points out, "believe that the Government is ranged on one side and the practitioners and advoactes of advertising on the other. The Department of Commerce has never agreed to the concept that advertising is an economic waste, and it does not now.

"Basically, advertising is an informative force used with increasing regularity during the past decades to increase our standard of living.

"Never was informative advertising needed so much as right now. Within the past year, every single person in this country has been personally affected by our war effort. New problems have arisen, many of which were never even contemplated.

"Automobile owners, suburbanites, manufacturers of war machines, residents of defense areas, tire dealers, college men—all have been faced with new problems and have had to make decisions for which many of them have been ill prepared. Housewives need to know how to conserve equipment, how to prepare foods in new ways, how to make materials last longer. Informative advertising is not a cure-all, but it is being used intelligently by some advertisers and the use will undoubtedly increase.

Institutional Advertising

"Institutional advertising is on the increase, and, if properly done, plays a very important part in preparing for the post-war period. Brand names fade out of public consciousness fast if they are not kept alive through advertising.

"Advertising can be used to make, and is making, its contribution to the winning of this war. This medium is even being used by the Government to advantage. Private advertisers are contributing space and time directly to the advancement of the war effort."

Further in his article Dr. White put the Department of Commerce behind the proposition that private industry can be the strongest guarantee against post-war depression.

"There are three points of view concerning the character of this post-war period," Dr. White explains. "All of them include a spurt of business in consumers' goods as our production facilities are changed over from the production of war machines to that of more peaceful products.

"Those holding to the first point of view believe that the worst depression on record is inevitable, that we should prepare for it, and that we should do what we can to ease the hardships as they arise.

"The second group believes that a depression is inevitable unless the Government spends tens of billions of public funds in public works and thus relieve private business from a responsibility which it cannot or will not assume.

Would Help Private Business

"The third believes that private business itself, if it has the courage of its convictions, can convert its war production to consumer production with little—or, at the worst, temporary—regional and occupational unemployment, provided Government will not automatically stop the manufacture of war goods as soon as peace is signed, and provided Government will provide unemployment insurance to workers idle during the period of plant conversion. We have learned, however, that the act of conversion itself requires arduous labor.

"The Department of Commerce holds to this third point of view. Under this plan, businessmen will take the initiative, co-ordinate their work within an industry and trade, work with Government, on the over-all plan in order to have a national plan which is workable, and then proceed to carry it out, exercising the usual initiative, sound management, and good judgment of private business. The Department will be glad to provide the national over-all pattern to these men as background for their own industry studies.

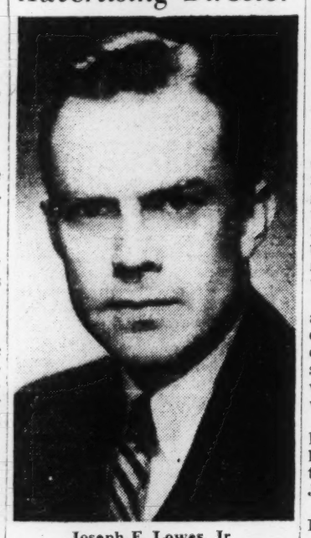
"War years are production years. Post-war years will be selling years. We need to prepare for them now if we are to maintain our national purchasing power and employment, and rebuild our standards of living without mishap.

"Our first job is to win the war. We must not deviate from that objective. But at the same time, you sales managers have an additional responsibility: that is to prepare for the post-war period. The Department of Commerce can help you. Full employment must be maintained."

Maine Bond Quota Set

WASHINGTON (AP) — A June sales quota of $4,272,000 in United States savings bonds of all series was announced for Maine where the monthly average sales from July, 1941, through January, 1942, totaled $2,437,233.

Advertising Director



Joseph E. Lowes, Jr.

Appointed advertising director of the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. Mr. Lowes leaves the account executive staff of Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., to take the new post. He was formerly director of publicity and advertising for United Aircraft Corp.

Office Machinery Production Cut Ordered by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has ordered a deep slash in the production of office machinery, giving part of the industry only six months more of life, and set up a distribution system to assure that only essential users get the remaining output.

The order was of an unusual type, intended to build up a stock pile to care for all estimated government and essential business requirements "until June 30, 1944." Previous orders, which were revoked, had governed the distribution of office machinery but put no curb on production.

The War Production Board action followed by a few hours an order prohibting the manufacture of non-essential cutlery—pen knives, domestic carving sets, manicure items, and novelties—and curtailing the manufacture of other types of cutlery, to conserve iron and steel.

The office machinery order was designated to "hasten conversion of the industry to 100 per cent war work," WPB said. Producers in the field already hold war contracts totaling more than $3,000,000.

States Drop Restrictions To Trucking

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced that all of the 48 State governments have put minimum trucking and reciprocal license regulations into immediate effect to facilitate the movement of war materials over the nation's highways.

Mr. Jones explained that 10 days ago a committee of governors received from federal officials a list of the minimum regulations desirable, and promised to make whatever changes were necessary within 10 days.

Some states already had more liberal regulations and did not have to make changes, but about two-thirds did make changes, Mr. Jones explained.

The minimums asked by the Federal Government permit weights ranging from 18,000 pounds on a single axle up to 40,000 pounds on three axles. They also permit truck widths up to 96 inches and heights up to 12½ feet; and lengths up to 35 feet for a single vehicle or 45 feet for a combination truck and trailer.

Mr. Jones said the action of the governors "is an outstanding example of what a united nation can do in an emergency."

Frank Bane, representative of the States, explained that the governors all found that they could act by use of emergency powers and without waiting for legislative sessions.

He added that on some highways weak bridges may prevent the carrying of the proposed loads, but state highway police will route trucks to stronger bridges.

He also explained that the reciprocal license arrangement will mean that any truck carrying papers identifying its cargo as war materials will be able to go from State to State without buying the license plates frequently required at each state border.

Air Transport Facilities Studied

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has started a preliminary study to determine whether air transport facilities are adequate for the wartime needs of the nation, it is learned.

An informed source said the study still was in little more than discussion stage but that it was expected a committee would be organized by WBP to make a detailed survey of the situation.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Stock Exchange's recently published annual report (for the period ended March 25) shows how much this great institution has suffered from total warfare. Compared with the earlier years of this war, the changes have been small, but on the financial side the usual credit balance has become a debit.

The S. E.'s revenue fell from £264,815 to £220,025, despite increased receipts from publications, owing to higher prices. Expenses were somewhat reduced, but any economies were cancelled out by war damage contribution.

As a result, a deficit of £30,927 has taken the place of a profit of £6,163 last year. No dividend is being paid and the "carry forward" has been reduced to £167,537.

This alternative was adopted rather than that of increasing the debenture debt or calling upon the proprietors to make good the loss—a procedure to which the Committee would be entitled since the proprietors' liability on their shares is unlimited.

At the same time, it should be pointed out that these accounts do not include £13,887 received from registration fees for agents (imposed under new regulations of June, 1941), and allocated to a new special reserve fund.

Drop in Membership

The S. E.'s deficit is due to a decline in total membership from 3,715 to 3,604, as well as among the nonmember clerks admitted to the floor of the house and among the settling-room clerks. Women and men over registration age have been brought in to replace those called to military or other war work. In consequence, not only did "the House" receive less in subscriptions but it also had to make financial concessions to members in the armed forces.

Brokers and jobbers have had a better year than the company providing them with the physical amenities of the market in which they operate. Investment appears to be approaching equilibrium to judge from the fact that price movements have continued rather small for some time past.

The index of fixed interest securities which was 131.6 on Dec. 15, 1941, has since increased to 135.3, while the index of equities which was 74.8 on Dec. 2 last, is now 76.3. Market conditions continue very much like those of a year ago, except that equity yields have become more nearly adjusted to the long-term fall in the rate of interest.

Political and military events have naturally played an important part in these movements, though it is also clear that certain dominant financial influences have had an equal effect. As for the next few months, it is generally expected that events will produce consequences of decisive importance not only in Europe but throughout the Pacific as well. Such events will undoubtedly produce parallel developments in the general movement of equities and fixed interest stocks.

Now that he has had time to consider carefully the consequences to himself of the recent budget, the average investor does not seem too displeased with it. The luxury taxes were expected, and there seems a general belief that the taxes on beer, spirits, and tobacco will not greatly reduce their sale.

This is reflected in the quotations of these commodities which have changed but little. The same standpoint seems to be shared also by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to judge from his estimates of receipts from these taxes during the coming financial year. Lack of supplies, rather than increase in taxation is the most serious issue, as far as these and most other commodities are concerned.

The investor would certainly have liked to see concessions in the Excess Profits Tax, but there had been a general belief weeks before the Chancellor's statement that such was impossible.

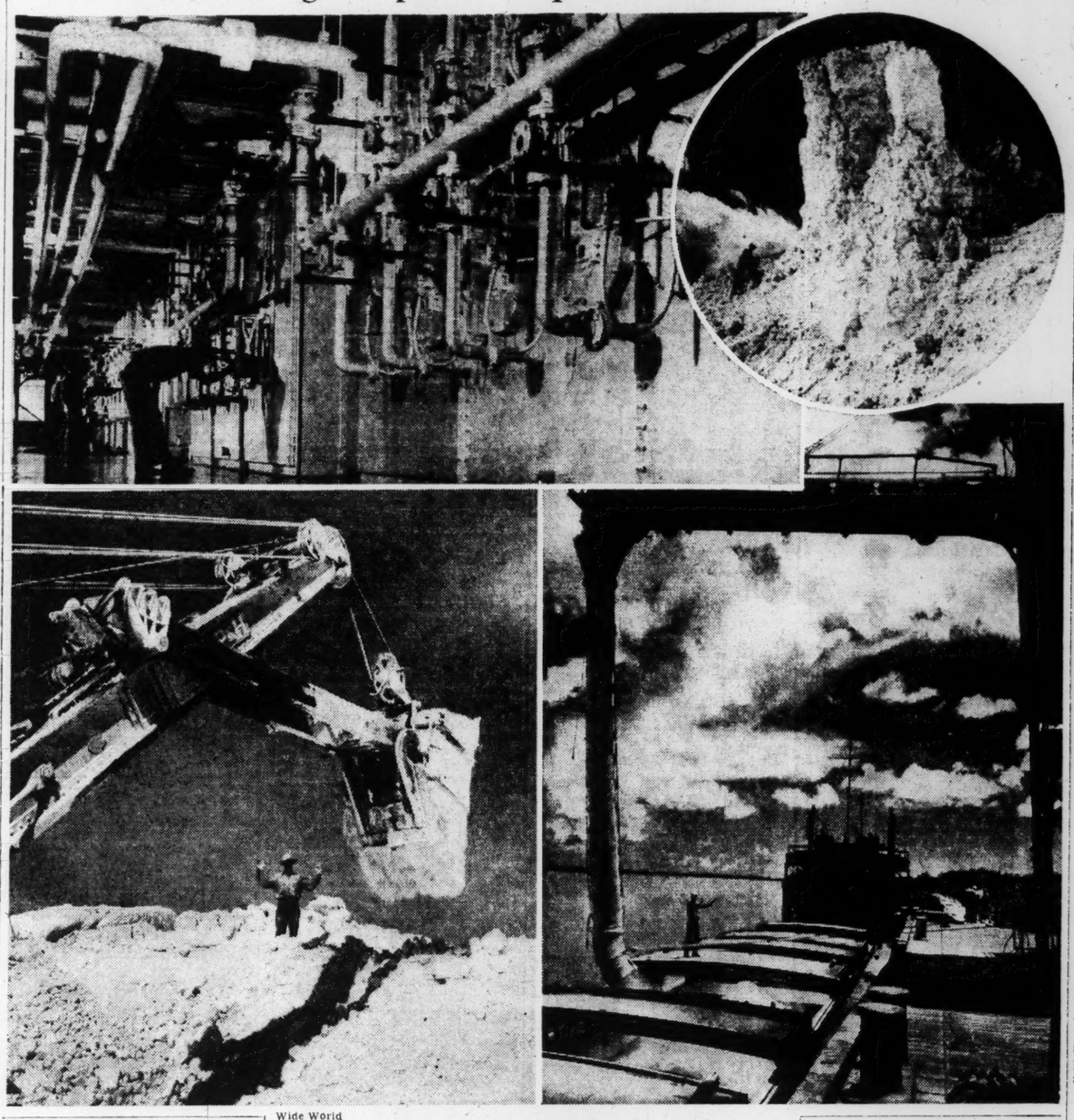
Railroad Stockholder

There is one type of investor who does feel that he has had a rather raw deal. That is the railroad stockholder. The net pool revenue for 1941—as shown in a recent Government White Paper—is £65,125,000 for the four controlled railroads and the London Transport Board. According to the last agreements, the railroads get a fixed annual sum which, including some noncontrolled items, amounts to £45,000,000. Their Stockholders Union has protested against this situation in which the Government takes over £20,000,000 in profits while "£80,000,000 of railway capital gets no dividend when these profits are being made."

Undoubtedly, much more will be heard about this condition of things during the next few weeks. For the moment, all that need be said here is that the Government has pointed out that the results for 1940 and 1941 are not comparable, owing to increases in charges on the one hand and costs on the other. And, of course, the big increase in revenues is largely due to the increased traffic in war goods.

Meanwhile, the Treasury's policy of keeping down the rates of interest as low as possible has had practical effect in the offer of a new issue of 3 per cent Savings Bonds to be on sale as from the end of April, 1942. Like the present bonds, the new ones will be sold and repaid at par, but the difference is that whereas the redemption period for the present issue is 1955-65, for the new issue it is Sept. 1, 1960-70. This is practical evidence of the improvement in gilt-edged stocks during the past year and a half, and will probably serve as the basis for any further issues later in the war.

U. S. Meeting Sulphur Requirements for War Effort



Wide World

PORT SULPHUR, La.—Upper left: This bank of gas-fired boilers furnishes steam which is piped underground to melt the sulphur stratum. Sulphur workers never go underground. Upper right: As sulphuric acid, sulphur plays an important role in the production of fertilizers, paint, explosives, in the refining of metals, petroleum and in many chemical processes. The workman at the top of the pile in the center of the picture is drilling a hole for a charge of blasting powder preparatory to leveling the pinnacle for shipment. Lower left: Big power shovels are used to scoop the sulphur from the above-ground storage piles for shipment to industrial plants. Lower right: Mississippi River barges like this one being filled from an overhead chute, carry sulphur from Gulf Coast mines to railroad terminals and manufacturing centers. Shipments from the Louisiana-Texas area are now at a record height.

Railroads to Cut Service Described As Non-Essential

CHICAGO (AP)—American railroads have decided to dispense with some luxuries to help win the war.

At a special meeting of the Association of American Railroads, representatives of major carriers agreed upon a plan which J. J. Pelley, association president, said would tend to discourage all non-essential railroad travel for the duration.

He announced beginning June 15 the lines would abandon special trains for conventions, sporting events and all other travel classified as non-essential.

To provide maximum possible passenger capacity, Mr. Pelley said, the railroads also agreed to discontinue wherever practicable club cars, lounge cars and other luxury units. Day coaches will be coupled to all trains "where locomotive power and reasonable schedule requirements will permit them to be handled."

"It was agreed further that for the duration of the war railroads will not advertise to solicit travel by train," Mr. Pelley said. "This does not contemplate any reduction of advertising by railroads. In fact, it may be that they will increase their efforts to inform the public as to what the railroads are doing to help meet vital war needs for transportation."

National Income Climbs in April

WASHINGTON (AP) — National income climbed to a record $8,784,000,000 in April, the Commerce Department reported.

This total of all wages, salaries, dividends payments and other forms of income payment, considered in the light of seasonal factors, would mean an annual national income of $109,000,000,000. Last year's total was $92,100,000,000.

The April total was only slightly higher than March, but represented a significant advance, the department said, in view of seasonal differences between the two months.

Lukens Steel Co. Plans New $2,200,000 Issue

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — The Lukens Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa., has filed a registration covering a proposed issue of $2,200,000 of four and three-quarters per cent sinking fund debentures, due 1952, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

Proceeds of the proposed issue would be applied to payment of a bank loan.

Principal underwriters are E. H. Rollins and Sons, Inc., and Pistell Wright and Co., Ltd. The offering price and other underwriters will be named by amendment.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended May 28 dropped to 210 from 230 in the preceding week and 221 in the like week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Texas Sulphur Deposits Mean Much to U. S. in Time of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas — With the sources of most of the rest of the world's supply of sulphur cut off because of the war, the immense deposits here in southern Texas are taking on new importance. Efforts are being made to protect this supply and to assure a steady production.

Around one-fourth of the world's total known deposits of sulphur lie beneath the earth's surface in three Texas counties within 100 miles of Houston. Other large commercial sources of sulphur in this form, commonly known as "brimstone," are Italy, Chile, Japan and Norway. It is also produced in another form known as pyrites, in several other nations and other states of this country. Altogether, there are 18 brimstone-producing nations, and 17 pyrites-producing nations.

Used in Explosives

Most people may think of sulphur only in connection with the common kitchen match. It is vitally important, however, in making explosives, and is widely used in making acids and chemicals, pulp and paper, rubber, alcohol, fertilizers, cement, dyes, fire extinguishers, food preservatives, glass, glue, kerosene, lubricants, paints, petroleum products, soaps, sugar, and textiles.

The sulphur plants near Houston are colorful sights. For some distance away across the plains one can see the great mountains of the yellow stuff, standing out vividly against the blue Texas sky. It is in these mountains or blocks that the sulphur is stored before shipping.

But how does it come out of the ground? Do they dig it like coal? No. Sulphur is mined through a process peculiar to this element. It occurs always at the top of strange geological formations known as salt domes, which are intrusions of rock salt from deep seated deposits up through fissures in the earth's crust to points near the surface. The sulphur is forced up out of the earth in molten form by pouring boiling water down on it and then applying compressed air through pipes. On the surface it is run into the huge temporary blocks made of wooden sideboards and there allowed to solidify.

Sulphur Broken Up

For shipment it must be then broken up into small pieces and loaded by automatic shovel into rail cars. It requires large charges of dynamite to accomplish this breaking up job. These two processes, forcing the molten yellow mass up out of the earth, and then blasting the solidified forms into pieces for shipping, are sights worth seeing.

Sulphur was first found by oil drillers in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, in 1869. The value of the deposits revealed was recognized but no satisfactory way to mine it could be found. It was not until 1891 that Herman Frasch, of the Standard Oil Company, conceived the idea of melting the sulphur in place and forcing it to the surface in molten form with compressed air. In 1896 about 3,000 tons of sulphur were produced in this way, and by 1900 production had increased to about 5,000 tons.

Later discovery of oil near-by provided an economical fuel, necessary because of the heat involved in the process, and by 1905 production had increased to 200,000 tons. By 1914 this country was supplying all its own needs and had entered many foreign markets.

In 1941 Texas produced 2,596,731 long tons of sulphur.

Alcoa to Increase Debt $150,000,000

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Stockholders of the Aluminum Co. of America have approved an increase of the company's indebtedness in the amount of $150,000,000.

Officers said creation of the indebtedness will come from time to time by action of the board of directors. Under this authorization, they said, $30,000,000 is being borrowed immediately through the Mellon Securities Co., which negotiated the loan with three insurance companies.

Lumber Output Holds To High Level in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended May 23 stood at 139 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 147 per cent.

Production totaled 262,221,000 feet, which was 4 per cent greater than the previous week, the same as the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 270,407,000 feet, which was 7 per cent less than the previous week, and 4 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 278,728,000 feet, which was 10 per cent less than the previous week, and 10 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Anti-Trust Laws May Be Suspended In Certain Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved legislation to authorize the chairman of the War Production Board to suspend operation of the anti-trust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act "in certain instances requisite to the prosecution of the war" but only after the Attorney General approves the suspensions.

The measure introduced by Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana was amended, said Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming of a judiciary subcommittee, to authorize the suspensions "after approval by" the Attorney General instead of authorizing the WPB chairman to make them after consultation with the Attorney General.

Big Utility Awards $15,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A $15,000,000 issue of 3 per cent first mortgage bonds of Public Service Electric & Gas Co. has been awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co. and associates on a bid of 103.5597, highest of six submitted.

Public offering of the bonds, it was understood, will be made Wednesday at 104½.

Public Service Electric & Gas, a subsidiary of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, first planned to sell the issue privately to seven insurance companies but later decided to invite bids.

Proceeds will reimburse the company for expenditures already made on plant expansion and will provide for other additions.

U. S. Debt Tops $74,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal debt passed $74,000,000,000 as the month of May drew near a close. During the month Treasury borrowing totaled approximately $3,500,000,000, a new record for any month in American history.

The Treasury said its total obligations, including direct debt and guaranteed securities of Government corporations, reached $74,051,902,287 this week. This was nearly $20,000,000,000 more than the debt of a year ago.

Banks in Panama Cut Interest on Deposits

Two banks in Panama have announced reduction of interest on savings deposits from 3½ and 3 per cent to 2 per cent because of surplus money in the Republic, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with offices in Boston.

Branches of United States' banks in Panama suspended interest payments on savings accounts several months ago. Cash reserves in the banks have increased enormously said Mr. Smith. The money situation is a reflection of improved economic conditions in Panama resulting from defense work in the Canal Zone.

WPB Adopts Check on Flow Of Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new system of code symbols denoting the "end use" of materials ordered by manufacturers has been adopted by the War Production Board to permit that agency to keep tabs on the flow of materials from the mine to the finished ship, tank or locomotive.

The new symbols, called "allocation classifications," must be used on all orders placed by manufacturers, processors and primary producers after June 30, and on any orders which call for delivery after July 31, no matter when the orders are placed.

They are expected to aid WPB greatly in tracing the movement of materials from plant to plant and in preventing the "leakage" of scarce metals and other materials into non-essential civilian uses.

In addition, the symbols must be used by industrial concerns in their reports to WPB. By disclosing at a glance what the final use of each shipment of material is to be, they will thus facilitate the allocation of materials among military and essential civilian users.

The system assigns numbers from one to 23 to each of the main classes of production. The first eight numbers are assigned to military items, the rest to industrial and civilian industries.

For example, aircraft is in class one, ships in class two, vehicles in class three, armament and weapons in class four, transportation is class 10, communication in class 11. By the use of decimals, each class is broken down into types: Class 2.10 denotes battleships, class 2.20 aircraft carriers, class 4.20 anti-aircraft weapons, Class 10.10 railroads, and so forth.

Besides these numerical classifications, letters known as purchasers' symbols must be used to show whether the orders are placed by the Army, Navy, or other type of buyer. The symbol "USA" shows the Army to be the purchaser; "USN," the Navy, including Maritime Commission; "LL," lend-lease; "FP," other foreign purchasers, and "DP," domestic purchasers.

The order of the numbers assigned bears no relation to the importance of the use, it was emphasized.

Exports in April Hit Record Total Of $681,979,000

WASHINGTON (AP) – Exports, including lend-lease shipments, mounted to a record of $681,979,000 in April.

Disclosing the total Monday, the Commerce Department said this was an increase of about $73,000,000 over March. Imports, however declined about $53,000,000 to $234,122,000 during April.

For the first four months of the year, exports totaled $2,248,560,000 and imports $1,014,100,000. In the similar period of last year, exports aggregated $1,371,785,000 and imports, $1,017,637,000.

Under wartime restrictions, no indication of the types of goods sent abroad or their destinations was available.

Housing Projects Under Construction Restricted by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board, it is learned, will permit immediate continuance of only about half of all the publicly financed war housing projects now under construction.

Shortage of lumber, informed officials disclosed, forced WPB to curtail sharply a list of projects which War Housing officials described as "essential" after a review of the entire housing program.

The review was undertaken because of WPB orders freezing virtually all stocks of construction lumber and earmarking all production of such lumber for the next 60 days for military use.

Pork Production

CHICAGO (AP)—Pork production continued to increase during May and was the largest on record for that month, the American Meat Institute reported in its monthly trade review. The institute estimated pork production at from 5 to 10 per cent greater in May than in April and from 10 to 15 per cent greater than in May, 1941.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Lealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅜	8¾
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10½
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	..
Appleton Company	26⅜	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3⅛
Arlington Mills	36¾	39¾
Arnold Print Works	14⅛	15½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22½	25
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13⅞	15½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	..
Boston Wharf Company	40¼	44
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27½	30
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	20¼	23
Campbell A S Co Inc	3⅝	4⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27	29¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅜	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19½	21⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Draper Corporation	54¾	58¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	143¾	165⅝
Eastern Corporation	3⅝	4⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	16½	18
Exolon Co	7½	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	22½	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	7⅜	9½
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅞	13¼
General Machinery	23	25½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅜	11
Goodall Worsted Company	16½	19½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65	69¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26	28¾
Great Northern Paper Co	26¼	28¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	55¼	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richarson	2⅜	3⅛
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅜	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5⅜	7⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9⅜	11¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	12⅜	14¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21¾	24
Hooker Electro Chem	18	20½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	37¾	40¼
International Machine Tool	9	10⅛
Keith George E Co	10⅞	..
Kendall Company	6⅞	8⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	82½	87½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	39¼	42½
Merck & Co	25¾	27¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¼	20¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¼	77¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8⅛	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4⅜	5⅜
Nashawena Mills	14⅛	16
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	50¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅛	17⅛
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48½	52¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15⅞	17¼
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅜	6⅝
National Shirt Shops	5⅜	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	16⅜	18¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	34¾	38
Nicholson File Company	28½	31¾
Nonquitt Mills	23¾	25
Ohio Finance	10⅞	12¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¾	31¾
Parker Appliance	10⅜	12¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	92½	97½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	20⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¾	..
Quisset Mill	41¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅜	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅛	19
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	19⅞	21⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	4¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅛	24⅝
Submarine Signal Co	26	29
Tampax Inc	2	2¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	3⅜
*United Elastic Corp	7½	8¾
U S Envelope Company	41¾	45½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101	106
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	28½	31¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	158⅝	173¾
Warner & Swasey Co	14½	16½
West Point Manufacturing	31¼	34¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅛	12¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	98½	103½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	50¾	54½
Central P&L 7 pf	89½	94½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
General Water G&E $3 pf	29¾	32¾
Jamaica Water Supply	30¼	23¼
Jamaica Wat Supply 5% pf A	98½	103½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	79½	84½
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	85½	90½
Lake Sun Dist Pwr 5 pf	89½	94½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	103½	108½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	103½	108½
No States Power Del 6 pf	49¾	52½
No States Power Del 7 pf	54¾	58½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	105¼	110¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	91½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	96½	101½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	74½	79½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	84½	89½
Public Service Ind.	93¾	103⅜
Public Service Ind	86¾	91¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	92¼	97¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	70½	75
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	82	87
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	83¼	10
San Diego Gas Electric	13⅝	15¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	105½	..
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	163¼	183¼
Tampa Electric Co.	77½	82½
Texas Power Light 6 pf	90½	95½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	11¾	13⅜
Washington Ry & Elec units		

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¾	16⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	3⅞	4⅝
Brockton Gas Light	82½	87½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	92½	97½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	86½	..
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	29	31¾
Conn Light & Power	109½	114½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	16½	18½
Eastern Utilities Asso	1¼	1⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	16⅞	18⅞
Pitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Green Mountain Power pf	41¾	46¾
Hartford Electric Light	43	46
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	38
Lynn Gas & Electric	58	62
Mass Power & Light pf	10	11⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	22½	24⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	50¾	54
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8¼	10
N E Power Assn 6 pf	22¼	24½
N E Public Serv $7 prln	47¾	51¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	43¾	47¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7¼	9
N E Public Serv $62pf	6¼	8
Newport Electric	14¾	17¼
Providence Gas	6½	7¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	96½	101¾
R I Pub Serv pf	26¾	29¼
Rockland Light & Power	5¼	6¼
Springfield Gas Light	12¼	13¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	103	..
Western Mass Companies	17	19

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13⅜	14⅝
Bank of New York (14)	258	268
Bankers Trust (1.40)	33¾	35⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51½	55½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	61⅜	64½
Chase National (1.40)	24	25½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	35	37
Commercial (6)	137	145
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	9⅝	10⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	29¼	30¼
Empire Trust (3)	35½	38½
First National (80)	1010	1040
Guaranty Trust (12)	209½	214½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	30⅜	31⅞
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52⅝	54⅝
National City (1)	22⅞	24⅜
New York Trust (3½)	60¾	63¼
Public (11½)	26½	28
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	3½

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	34½	36½
Merchants National (12)	250	275
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	17⅞	19½
Pilgirm Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅞	12¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28	30½
Continental Illinois (4)	68¼	72¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	24⅛	26⅝

Insuance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	111	118
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23⅞	25⅞
American Equitable (1)	16	17½
American Insurance Newark (½a)	12	13
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	40½	42¼
American Reserve	9¼	10¼
American Surety (2½)	48¾	50¾
Automobile (1a)	30⅛	32⅛
Baltimore American (.20a)	6	7
Boston (16a)	495	515
Camden Fire (1)	17½	19
Carolina (1.30a)	22½	25½
Connecticut General Life (1)	23¼	25¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28⅛	30⅛
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	108½	113½
Firemen Newark (.40)	8¾	9¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅜	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	38¾	40¾
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
Glens Falls (1.60)	33⅞	35⅞
Globe & Republic (1½)	8¾	9¾
Globe & Autgers	6½	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	23⅛	24⅝
Hanover (1.20)	21⅞	23⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	83¾	86¾
Home Fire Sec	⅛	⅞
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25⅛	26⅝
Homestead (1)	13⅜	14⅞
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8⅜
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1⅝	2⅛
Massachuscetts Bond (3½)	51¼	54¼
National Fire (2)	53¾	55¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
New Amsterdam Casualty(.47½e)	17⅞	18⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅞	41⅞
New York Fire (.80)	12⅛	13⅛
North River (1)	19¼	20¾
Northeast Insurance	4	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	77⅞	80⅝
Providence Washington (1)	28¾	30⅝
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20⅛	21⅝
Rever (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19½	21
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St Paul Fire (8)	224	232
Springfield (4½a)	104	108
Standard Accident	46¼	50
Sun Life (15)	180	210
Travelers (16)	343	353
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	22⅞	24¾
United States Fire (2)	41⅝	43⅝
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅛	31⅝

a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Maangement

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.76	1.93
Amerex Holding	13.50	15.00
American Business Shares	2.23	2.45
Axe Houghton Fund	8.86	9.53
Boston Fund	11.15	11.99
Broad Street Investing	17.32	18.72
Bullock Fund	9.88	10.84
Canadian Investment Fund	2.35	2.95
Century Shares Trust	21.26	22.86
Christiana Securities Co	1660.00	1800.00
Commodity Corp	9.65	10.56
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.50	27.25
Dividend Shares	.86	.95
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.77	15.69
Easton & Howard Stock Fd	8.59	9.12
Equitable Invest Corp	19.55	21.02
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.75	14.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.30	13.22
Fund Investors Inc	13.11	14.37
General Capital	23.11	24.85
General Investors Trust	3.58	3.86
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.89	12.78
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.63	.69
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.96	1.06
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 28.31	S-1	19.91
B-2 ..... 23.21	S-2	9.95
B-3 ..... 15.71	S-3	7.37
B-4 ..... 7.81	S-4	2.55
K-1 ..... 12.81	K-2	10.50
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	68.90	68.90
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	28.10	28.10
Maryland Fund	2.80	3.50
Mass Invest Tr	14.58	15.68
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.87	7.39
Mutual Invest	7.06	..
Nation Wide Voting	.87	.97
New England Fund	8.99	9.70
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.25	14.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.37	11.09
Quarterly Income Shares	4.00	4.75
Railway & Light Sec	4.875	6.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	90.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.33	2.63
Scudder Stevens & Clark	71.27	72.71
Spencer Trask Fund	10.64	11.32
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	53.75	58.24
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.57	.65
Wellington Fund	11.86	13.10

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	1.91	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.23	..
Diversified Tr C	2.55	..
Diversified Tr D	3.75	4.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.65	3.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.30	4.04
Nation Wide Sec	2.26	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.48	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.81	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.78	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.42	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.71	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	9.75	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	.94	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.50	10.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	86	91
Liberty Aircraft	7¾	8⅞
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6⅝

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July wheat	1.17½	1.15⅜	1.15⅝	1.16⅝
Chicago	1.10¼	1.08⅜	1.08⅝	1.09⅝
Minneapolis	1.09½	1.07⅜	1.07½	1.08¾
Kansas City	..	..	.80⅜	.80⅜
Winnipeg	..	..	..	.79⅛
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.20¼	1.17⅜	1.18¼	1.18¼
Minneapolis	1.15½	1.13⅝	1.13¾	1.14⅞
Kansas City	1.13⅜	1.09⅞	1.09⅞	1.11
Winnipeg (Oct.)	..	..	..	.79¼
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.23¼	1.21⅛	1.21⅜	1.22⅜
Minneapolis	1.15½	1.13⅝	1.13¾	1.14⅞
Kansas City	1.13⅝	1.13	1.13	1.14⅛
July corn				
Chicago	.86¾	.85⅛	.85⅛	.86¼
Kansas City	.84	.82⅜	.82⅜	.83½
Sept. corn				
Chicago	.89½	.87½	.87⅞	.88⅞
Kansas City	.86⅛	.84⅝	.84⅝	.85⅞
July oats				
Chicago	.49⅛	.47¾	.47¾	.48
Minneapolis	.44¾	.43⅞	.44	.44¼
Rye, Chicago	..	..	..	..
July	.69¼	.65	.65⅛	.68⅜
Sept.	.72⅛	.68	.68¼	.71⅜
Dec.	.75⅝	.71¾	.72	.74⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	12.45	12.50	12.45	12.50	12.45
Sept.	....	....	....	12.65	12.62
Oct.	....	....	....	12.72	12.72
Dec.	....	....	....	12.80	12.80

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July, old	1.76⅞	1.77⅞	1.74½	1.74⅝	1.76¼
July, new	....	....	....	1.76⅜	1.78
Oct.	1.72	1.72⅞	1.71¼	1.71½	1.73¾
Dec.	1.73½	1.73½	1.72⅛	1.72½	..

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				95.5n	96.0
October	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0b	95.5
December	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.0b	95.0
Tops					
July	119.4	120.0	118.0	120.0b	119.8
October	120.0	120.8	119.0	120.7b	120.5
December	120.8	121.2	119.5	121.4b	121.5
March	119.6	121.8	119.5	121.7b	122.0

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.79	18.83	18.43	18.56	18.85
October	19.05	19.13	18.70	18.85	19.10
December	19.18	19.26	18.84	18.98	19.24
March	19.36	19.43	19.02	19.16	19.41
May	19.47	19.54	19.18	19.27	19.54

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	8.81b	8.71
September	....	....	....	8.76b	8.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	6.60	6.50	6.60	6.35b	6.60

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	38.05	38.05	37.90	37.90	38.05
†June	....	....	....	36.45b	36.50a
Eggs					
‡September	33.60	33.60	33.60	33.60	34.10
‡October	34.30	34.30	34.00	34.00	34.35
‡November	....	....	....	....	34.25a
Potatoes					
November	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.50

b-Bid. a-Asked. *Ss. †Fs. ‡Rs.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Allied Prod (1a)	19	19	19
50	Alum Co Am (1e)	88	88	88
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	102	100⅛	100⅛
200	Alum Ltd (h8)	75	75	75
25	Am C P&LA	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	AmCp&LAnew	5	5	5
300	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	32⅝	31⅝	32
400	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	16⅞	16½	16½
25	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	97	97	97
100	Am Gen (.15e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Am Light&T (1.20)	9⅝	9½	9½
100	Am Republicans(.35g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
10	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	95½	95½	95½
300	Ark Nat Gas	¾	¾	¾
900	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
100	Ark N Gas pf(.55k)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Aro Equip (.65g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Asso G&E El A	1-32	1-32	1-32
200	Atlas Corp war	¼	¼	¼
10	Axton-Fish A	22	22	22
50	Baldw Loco pf(2.10)	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	Baldwin Loco war	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100	Barium Stain Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Berk & Gay Furn	½	½	½
100	Blue Ridge	½	½	½
50	Blue Ridge cv pf(3d)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Bourjois (1g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Breeze Corp (1g)	8	8	8
200	Brewst Asro (.30g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	12	12	12
100	Burry Biscuit	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Can Marconi (.04e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Carrier Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Cent Ohio Ste (1e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
50	Chi Flex Shaft(2e)	52½	52½	52½
100	Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Cit Svc pf(3g)	37½	37½	37½
300	Cuty Auto St pf(.60)	4	4	4
100	Colonial Airlines	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	Colts PF Arms(2½e)	56½	55½	55½
20	Colum G&E pf(5)	21½	21½	21½
100	Conn Gas&Coke	5-32	5-32	5-32
400	Conn Tel&El	1	1¾	1¾
500	Consol Oil Corp(1e)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
50	Cont Mfg & S(h1a)	30	30	30
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	68	68	68
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	7	7	7
100	East G&Fprpf (4½)	45½	45½	45½
25	East Sta pf B	12	12	12
700	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	45	45	45
400	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	42	42	42
10	Emp G & F 6% pf	114	114	114
1400	Equity Corp	5-32	5-32	5-32
175	EquityCor$3pf(1½g)	14⅝	14½	14⅝
100	Esquire Inc (.20e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Eversharp Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Fairchild En & Air	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
900	Ford Mot Lt (.054e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2400	Ford Mot Co Dis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Gamewell pf (6)	94	94	94
200	Gen Firepfg (1¼e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	29½	29½	29½
100	Gilbert (AC)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
150	Gt AtlP nv	67	67	67
200	Gt Nor Pap (2)	27¼	27	27
400	Gulf Oil (1a)	27	26¾	27
100	Harvard Brew (.05e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Hecla Min (1½e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Holl. Gold (h.65)	6⅞	6½	6⅝
300	Humble Oil (.75e)	49¼	49¼	49¼
100	Ind Stw 6% pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Ind Svc 7 pf	14½	14½	14½
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
100	Ins Co N Am(21a)	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
100	Int Indust (.10g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3900	Int Pap war	1-64	1-64	1-64
300	Int Petrol (h1)	9½	9⅜	9½
600	Int Home Eq (.80)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	JeCP&L 5½ pf (5½)	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Kingston Prod (.20g)	1	1	1
100	Lak Shore M (h.80)	6⅞	⅞	6⅞
1000	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4	3⅞	4
2500	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
75	Long Is Lt pf (6)	16	15½	16
700	Louis L & E (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Merritt-C&S	4¾	4	4¾
500	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅛	⅛
200	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
200	Mid St P Avtc(.31e)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
60	Midl Stl Tecum (2)	14	13½	14
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Mid West Ref (.075e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Monogram Pict	¾	1⅛	1⅛
50	Montg Ward A (7)	158	158	158
400	Mt City Cop (1½g)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Nat Bellas Hess	7-32	⅛	⅛
1600	Nat Fuel G (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Nat Sug Ref	9¼	8⅝	9¼
400	Nat Tun & Mines	2½	2⅜	2½
25	New Eng Pow Asso	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	New Eng T&T(3½e)	87¾	87¾	87¾
550	N J Zinc (1½e)	51¼	50½	50½
700	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	88	87	88
10	NYSts&EsGpf (5.10)	95	95	95
40	NY Wat Svc pf	25	24	24
300	Niag Hud Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	88	88	88
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	9	9	9
50	Nor Am Sv&P pf	61½	61½	61½
40	Nor Am R2pr2pf (3)	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	110⅝	110½	110½
500	Ogden Corp	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1400	Nor Sta Pw A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Penn Water & Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Penroad R&R (1⅛g)	4⅞	4¾

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

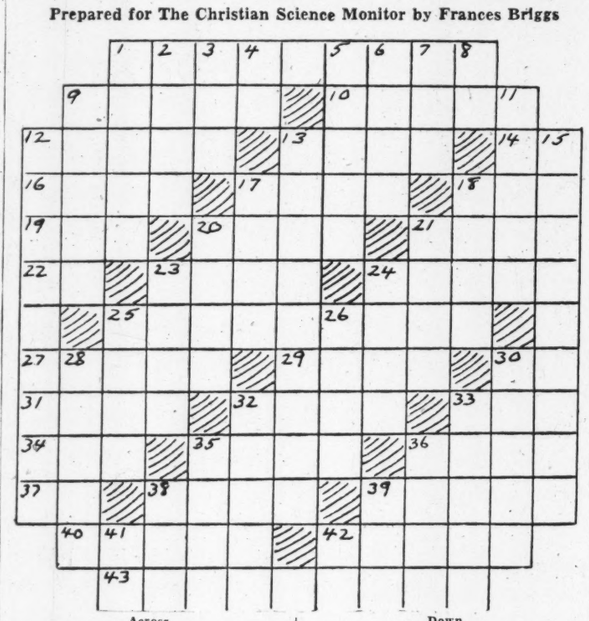
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

We never know how high we are
Till we are called to rise;
And then, if we are true to plan,
Our statures touch the skies.
—EMILY DICKINSON

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the Glad Girl of fiction?
9—What is a sudden incursion for war or spoils?
10—What is a mammal of tropical America allied to the raccoon?
12—What is a place for playing at bowls?
13—What is the stock or handle of a whip?
14—Where was Adelina Patti born (abbr.)?
16—What is a machine for expelling juice from vegetable tissues by pressure?
17—What is a city of France on Orne River?
18—What is the Peninsular State (abbr.)?
19—Some.
20—Thigh of an animal prepared for food is what (pl.)?
21—Who is Mr. Wickfield's clerk in "David Copperfield"?
22—Long ton (abbr.).
23—What is that which checks, restrains, or subdues?
24—What was one of vessels used by Columbus?
25—What are large West African baboons?
27—A 16th note in music has two what?
29—What is a compound suffix forming adjectives?
30—Pronoun.
31—What river of Switzerland flows to Lake Thun?
32—What place is described in second chapter of Genesis?
33—Would a scalare have fins, oars, or buds (sing.)?
34—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
35—Perukes are what?
36—Florence, Italy, is on what river?
37—What is an Italian diphthong?
38—Clary is a species of what plant?
39—According to Aesop, what creatures petitioned Jupiter to let them have a king?
40—If you were in Easton, Penn., in what direction would you travel to reach Philadelphia?
42—"Alice Blue Gown" is from what musical comedy?
43—In archery, what is irregular space beyond white ring of a target?

Down

1—Who is Peachum's daughter in "The Beggar's Opera"?
2—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
3—To put down.
4—What suffix forms adjectives from nouns?
5—Who is a blustering, but cowardly character in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
6—Middle of day is what?
7—To doze.
8—Near.
9—What city of Michigan is on river of same name?
11—Little island is what?
12—Who is nymph of classical mythology, with whose story is connected the horn of plenty?
13—What city of Massachusetts was birthplace of James Russell Lowell?
15—In Mozart's "Magic Flute," who is arrayed entirely in plumage of birds (poss.)?
17—Knave of hearts is what?
18—What are the marshy districts in Lincolnshire and some other English counties?
20—Who were Attila's subjects?
21—What is described as "heaven-kissing" in Shakespeare's "Hamlet"?
23—A Washington pie is really what?
24—What is a draft or form?
25—What is a tree of Guiana and Trinidad?
26—Frosts.
28——— Land is a part of the Antarctic continent.
30—What is that on which anything turns or depends?
32—How many feet had Odin's steed?
33—In hotels, what call summons a callboy?
35—What is a unit of power in the metric system?
36—What is any plane surface?
38—To take legal proceedings in court.
39—From.
41—Opus (abbr.).
42—What suffix signifies "of the nature of"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What Substances Make Up the National Standards of Length and Weight?

On the fifth of April, 1893, the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, decided that the fundamental standards of length and mass in the United States (both for metric and for customary weights and measures) would in the future be regarded as the international meter and kilogram. When the Bureau of Standards was established in 1901, this decision was fully adopted by the Bureau.

The international meter and kilogram were constructed as a result of a conference of representatives of 30 countries (one of which was the United States) held in France in 1872.

The new standards were made of an alloy consisting of 90 per cent platinum and 10 per cent iridium. Altogether 31 standard meters and 40 standard kilograms were constructed. The meter and the kilogram which agreed most closely with the meter and kilogram of the French Archives were declared in 1889 by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to be the international meter and the international kilogram.

These two standards, along with certain other meters and kilograms, were placed in a subterranean vault near Paris, and access to them is possible only when three different officials of the International Bureau with three different keys are present.

The remaining standards were distributed by lot to the various governments contributing to the support of the International Bureau. The United States received two meters, number 21 and number 27, and two kilograms, number 4 and number 20.

From these standards all our other units of measurement may be determined. The value of the yard, as set by Congress in an act passed in 1866, is 3600/3937 meter. That same act declared the avoirdupois pound to be equal to 1/2.2046 kilogram. The figure for the pound was later made more precise, with the result that the legal value of the avoirdupois pound now is 1/2.204622 kilogram.—W. P. Keasbey.

L. milli	—	MILLIMETER	= 1/1000 M.
L. centi	—	CENTIMETER	= 1/100 M.
L. deci	—	DECIMETER	= 1/10 M.
		METER	
G. deka	—	DEKAMETER	= 10 M.
G. hecto	—	HECTOMETER	= 100 M.
G. kilo	—	KILOMETER	= 1000 M.

Names of divisions of the meter use Latin prefixes—names of multiples of the meter use Greek prefixes.

This Changing World

Wide World

Motorists who are affected by gasoline rationing might take a tip from William Thornton, Edmonton, Alberta. He uses natural gas to power his automobile and reports an expenditure of 38 cents for 200 miles. The "fuel" is stored in the "tank" on the roof of the car. A gadget enables him to switch from natural gas to the fluid commodity.

In Lighter Vein

The Biggest Ship

Standing outside the safety line looking at the smoking hulk of the Normandie, an onlooker exclaimed: "What a pity she burned! She was the largest ship in the world, wasn't she?"

The man beside him, an antique collector, made a wry face and said: "A lot of people think so but they are widely mistaken. The old Mayflower which brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock was far larger. Why, the homes of this country still contain enough furniture brought over on the Mayflower to fill the Normandie a dozen times over."

Short Stay

Lady (at employment agency): "I want a good cook for my country place."

Manager: "Miss Jones, have we anybody here who would like to spend a day or two in the country?"

Warned

Michael had taken a strong dislike to kindergarten. All persuasion failed, and finally his mother, in desperation, told him firmly that he would have to go. "All right, Mother," retorted Michael. "If you want me to grow up into a bead-stringer, I'll go."—Parents' Magazine.

"I had to do it; I didn't make enough money to pay for the dishes I broke!"

A Real Patriot

Helena, Arkansas

His name is Elias Overton and he is a Negro tenant who lives near Barton, Arkansas. He gets along with none of the luxuries and few of the conveniences that most people consider necessities. But he is a real patriot.

In an effort to increase the acreage of green beans by six hundred acres the County Agent had been holding local meetings explaining how this would help the Government's "Food-for-Victory" program. Farmers were told that if they were interested they should go to the secretary of the Barton Truck Growers Association and buy their bean seed, the cost of which was $4.95 per acre.

Elias came in and paid his money for enough seed to plant half an acre. Then he asked where he was to bring the beans after they were picked. The secretary told him that they expected that all growers would sell their beans to the local canning plant.

Elias was very much surprised. He had not understood that the beans were to be grown for sale. That he could get something for them was nice and of course he was pleased but he had expected to give them to the Government because he thought the Government needed them. He was more than willing to give the money, time, and labor to help his Government.

How splendid it would be if all Americans shared his spirit of helpfulness.

One washing machine contains enough steel to make three machine-guns.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be. — DEUT. 33:25

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Discussing the Rubber Shortage*

By LE PELLEY

SO HYMIE DOBSON HAS A GARDEN FULL OF RUBBER PLANTS... WELL.. I GUESS THAT'S ALL RIGHT
AW! SHUCKS!
HO-HO
RUBBER PROBABLY IS AS IMPORTANT.. AS SPINACH——
OH, I GUESS SO— IT MAKES HOSE, TIRES AND INSULATION
BOOTS, TUBING, HELMETS, GLOVES AND... LET'S SEE... THERE MUST BE SOMETHING ELSE..
RAINCOATS!
OOOPS...
WATER CRESS
TRUCK
Le Pelley

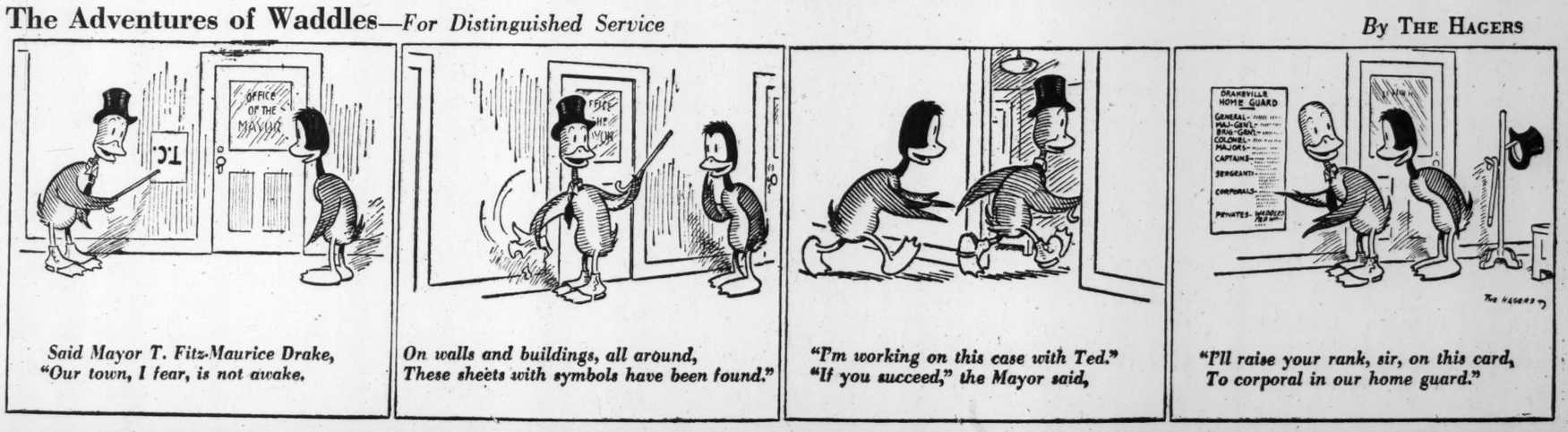
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Yes—But Who Is It?*

By RODGERS

SNIFF!
Well, sir, I could hardly believe my old sniffer when that soldier picked me up this evening—
Or my eyes either when I saw who the soldier was!
I was so glad to see him I forgot my manners and gave his face a good licking.
And I guess he was glad to see an old friend too.
Rodger
For he didn't seem to mind a bit!

The Adventures of Waddles—*For Distinguished Service*

By THE HAGERS



Said Mayor T. Fitz-Maurice Drake,
"Our town, I fear, is not awake.

On walls and buildings, all around,
These sheets with symbols have been found."

"I'm working on this case with Ted."
"If you succeed," the Mayor said,

"I'll raise your rank, sir, on this card,
To corporal in our home guard."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Production—Plus

Today America is winning on the factory front. Output has been doubled and redoubled. The staggering figures President Roosevelt announced as goals in January are in sight. Indeed, 1942 totals are expected to go well beyond the 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks and 8,000,000 tons of shipping then called fantastic. The survey made by a group of correspondents and reported in this newspaper by Joseph G. Harrison fills in the picture of a thrilling victory in the Battle of Production.

Everyone connected with this achievement deserves our appreciation. The War Production Board, Army and Navy, workers, technicians, and managers. More than anything we appear to have here a remarkable example of industrial mobilization and technical "know how." Business men have been on the receiving end of a good many brickbats in recent days. Isn't this a good time to bestow bouquets?

We have heard something of profiteering, but anyone who has been anywhere near the factory front knows that patriotism is the main secret of this success and that thousands of American industrialists have put into it enthusiasm and devotion that money could not buy.

Gratification over the production picture should not lead to any easy assumption that the war is won. Or that mere time and the swelling stream of mass production will win it. Planes and tanks have to be used, used skilfully and boldly—and in the right places. The critical places are from 3,000 to 10,000 miles from America and the submarines are strongly hinting that more than distance intervenes.

To keep our perspective it is necessary to look at some other factors. Quality, for instance. The quality of British planes and pilots defeated German quantity over England. In planes particularly, mass production tends to freeze design and can retard improvements. Emphasis on mass production has also encouraged the building of new plants—which may be slower than converting old plants and certainly causes material shortages and housing problems. Perhaps Washington should taper off on new construction even more rapidly than is now planned.

The proper correlation of production is also essential. Tanks can pile up on the docks unless ships are built to carry them. Bombers will not fly until crews are trained. In this connection we need to remember that men are still more important than machines. Mass production can lead to a materialism which forgets the superiority of spiritual qualities—devotion, courage, intelligence, foresight—which are necessary even for making and using machines most effectively.

Very soon the American people will be giving less attention to production, more to the question of how well what they are producing has been designed for the tactical and strategic tasks imposed by this war.

Horse-and-Buggy Reverie

Once again has quiet settled down on rural New England. Almost like the horse-and-buggy days, as sitting on the porch of country stores, New Englanders look up and down the silent street and say, "We would never have believed it." No longer the diversion of counting the number of cars per hour or enumerating the number of out-of-state licenses seen within the day.

Time has rolled back, bringing with it once again the peace and quiet of New England's village. Cattle crossing Berkshire highways with no urge of honking horns. An old horse jogging along in the middle of the road with sudden spirit of rejuvenated pride. An occasional lone car moving slowly without need of warning, "School ahead." The village store and post-office take on new life as pedestrians breeze in with market baskets on their arms.

Sunday once more a day of rest and gladness. With no roaring motors making the up-grades, folk hear the church bells ring. Time to attend service and in the afternoon time to read the paper if we have gas enough to get one or enjoy a book long put aside for uninterrupted leisure. Time for watching the birds splashing in the bird bath. Time to rediscover selves and families.

"Sure," said a New England woman walking for the first time in years from her house the short distance to the church, "we can't go places. But isn't the quiet of our village street this morning really wonderful? Maybe gas rationing will do us good."

And perhaps it will. Who knows?

Getting Gasoline to the East

Oil-producing States of the Southwest are as eager to get their gasoline delivered to the eastern seaboard of New England as the East is to get the gasoline. That is one reason why Representative Joseph J. Mansfield, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives—both from Texas—sponsored the Florida pipe line and barge canal proposal which met defeat in the House Monday.

Except for the problems of getting across or around the Florida peninsula and of spanning a 30-mile gap in New Jersey, there exists an intracoastal waterway from Texas to New England. Along this route, small or medium-sized barges could move the entire distance through relatively sheltered waters—mostly bays, inlets, rivers, and sounds paralleling the shore—and so be safe from submarine attack.

The present waterway extends from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Port St. Joe in western Florida and from Jacksonville on the east coast of Florida northward as far as Trenton, New Jersey. The digging of a channel across New Jersey, long urged as an equivalent to the old Delaware and Raritan canal, would afford a barge route to New York and New England.

But to cross northern Florida the Rivers and Harbors Committee proposed both a triple pipeline and ultimately a barge canal. Opponents of the proposition declared the Government has authority already to build the pipeline if it wishes, and they were afraid that the barge channel might be an entering wedge for the expensive and once-rejected Florida Ship Canal project. Considering this objection, it would seem sensible to proceed with the short pipeline rather than make its construction depend on the more debatable proposition of the barge canal at that point.

The Roads Converge

Someday we may realize that in these years when civilization faced its darkest hour, it discovered its most hopeful dawn. It is a long way from the blitz on London to the mighty raid on Cologne. But no farther than from the milestone of world thinking represented in Sumner Welles's Memorial Day speech back to those uncharted ruts in which the western nations were bogged when this war broke out.

This distance is measurable in the increasing likeness of objectives described by national leaders as far apart geographically and in background as Mr. Welles and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In between these two are numerous others, in official and unofficial positions, who speak as if they had sat at the same council table and shared and approved each other's statements at least in principle.

Such statements are, of course, generalities. This is not to say they lack substance. But it is doubtful that the great objectives which are unfolding as free peoples find new unity in mutual protection of their freedom can be obtained immediately with the cessation of hostilities. For this reason, Mr. Welles's emphasis upon the need to prepare for a period of world-policing by the United Nations is one of the most important contributions to American thinking on post-war problems that could be made today.

One thing at least Americans must learn in order not to waste victory is that the United States must continue as part of the world community in peace as in war. No super-national organization, or, on the other hand, no attempt to "pick up our marbles and come home" will suffice to make good the investment of fortune and life that Americans are now making.

Mr. Welles is not the first speaker to urge public consideration of a policed transition period after the war. But never before has the proposal been stated from an American platform with so much authority.

In many ways the preparations for such a period are already well under way. The formation of United States relief corps to follow United Nations forces into reconquered territories, with food and supplies for reconstruction and authority to help preserve order was announced sometime ago.

The war itself is, of course, developing the chief arm of enforcement of world order, namely the United Nations air forces which are operating in increasing unison and sharing international burdens much as they might be called upon to share them in a postwar free order.

Our Readers Say—

Putting Down Domination

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this point in world affairs, revulsion against war, fear and grief in the hearts of many, apprehension that war might reach our shores, and other similar emotions may make us long for peace despite our better judgment which clearly indicates this is no time to think or talk of making peace. Most of us would rather suffer now than to suffer anew, and to a sharper degree, if we allow events or propaganda to influence us in a cry of "Peace—peace!"

A bully is seldom brought to his senses by a few whacks. Usually he must have his own method employed forcibly that there may be no need of correcting the situation again. A friend and sympathizer of the bully, for his own purposes, may try to stop the fracas just when a few more blows would have settled the question decisively in favor of the attacked party—whose more honorable and unselfish feelings would work from the point of victory toward an establishment of general good.

Many soldiers who fought in the last war deplored that they had been stopped by the Armistice just when they were ready to deliver a blow that might well have prevented this war. Are we to permit this again? Shall those who die have died in vain because we lay down our arms before the job is done—before the bitter problem is solved and forever corrected?

Let us take our suffering now, and fight this cause to the end, so that the children for whose future our fighting men are willing to sacrifice their lives, may live in a world without wars. A NAVY WIFE

San Diego, Calif.

Heroes All

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When an intrepid air man, facing heavy odds, shoots down several enemy planes, or a daring commander of a little torpedo speed boat faces a hail of fire to sink an enemy cruiser, or some dauntless little group of fighting men put up desperate resistance against overwhelming forces, the world thrills to their exploits. No one would begrudge these men the reward of well earned decorations, or deny them the whole-hearted admiration of their countrymen. Public recognition of such acts of heroism calls to mind another group of heroes of this war—the oil tanker crews.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the vital importance of oil has made these ships special targets of undersea raiders. With the intensified submarine campaign now being waged in our Atlantic coastal waters, tanker sinkings are becoming almost an every-day occurrence. To listen to the tale of survivors is to hear of explosions in the night followed by flames which envelop the ship and spread over the surrounding sea. A tale of men struggling to bring shipmates to the boats, or swimming for hours before being picked up, often in shark-infested waters. Rescued from such an experience, the average seaman is often outfitted at the nearest port and is off to sea again within a few days; back to brave the perils of his hazardout calling.

Scant attention is accorded his rescue and no fanfare attends his departure—in each case largely because of the news censorship. As he clambers aboard another ship, somber-hued in its battle paint, and makes his way along the catwalk to his quarters, he may not realize it, but time may accord him a place as one of the war's outstanding heroes.

Miami, Fla. CHARLES W. E. MORRIS

Beets and the Sugar Shortage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel I must take issue with a statement in the article "Getting Along With Less Begins With Sugar," by Robert G. Werthheimer. The statement reads: "No previous measure by the United States Government could have prevented the rise of the same problems today." That is, the rise of the problems of shortage of sugar.

It is a very well-known fact among farmers in the San Joaquin Valley in California that the Government of these United States forbade them to raise sugar beets the last two or three years. I know personally at least three such farmers, and the rumble about the present situation from these men who could have raised hundreds of acres of sugar beets is loud.

I contend that these measures are in a large measure responsible for the sugar shortage. It would be interesting to know what measures are being taken at present to help farmers raise beets and cane for sugar for consumption in the next few years.

(MRS.) LAURA LEE POTTOL

Berkeley, Calif.

From the "Land of Brooks"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with more than ordinary interest that I read "The Land of Brooks," on the Home Forum Page, since I had spent the first twenty-one years of my life amidst the sylvan surroundings so aptly described by F. M. R. I left these scenes in 1880 for the New World.

I would like to state, however, that the rock in the Millstone Edge is not granite, but a very coarse-grained sandstone, peculiarly adapted for grinding wheat, maize, rice, and other grains.

The person mentioned in the article as "more ingenious than wise" must have been my maternal grandfather, for he operated the lower one of the six quarries and he and his four sons worked all their days at making these millstones, 90 per cent of which were shipped to Boston for use in the New England States.

While he lived the latter portion of his life in the "Whym Cottage" immediately below these quarries, it was no whim on his part that resulted in a number of these millstones being left scattered on the moorside but a sudden decline in the demand for these stones which set in about 1880, after the introduction of the roller or Hungarian process of making flour from wheat by passing it through heavy iron rollers, instead of grinding it between upper and nether millstones. HERBERT TAYLOR

San Diego, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The "Fruits" of Aggression

Down the Middle of the Road

The Public's Impatience With Congress

By Erwin D. Canham

It has been a long time in American history since so many citizens were so thoroughly out of patience with Congress. Much of this impatience, as this column has previously pointed out, is based on unfair evidence. Some of it is deplorable, even dangerous. But principally the attitude reflects the public's rapidly rising awareness of the political selfishness, the parochialism, and the lack of real capacity shown by a large number of Congressmen.

Legislators rising somewhat hysterically to their own defense, and shouting "conspiracy," are making matters worse. The attack is not upon the institution of Congress, but upon its cast of characters. It was not precipitated by any organized campaign, but by two things: several egregious blunders by Congressmen, and the general failure of Congress to live up to the crisis. The plain fact is that Congress has no really great leaders to redeem it in these days of challenge, and it does have in its ranks a number of reckless and dangerous men. A little leadership would have helped; honest mediocrity might have got by; but the combination of general mediocrity plus hate and virtual treason, as shown by the dangerous few, is a vulnerable mixture.

* * *

It is by no means certain that the widespread public impatience with Congress will really get the needed results. Herein lies the real danger of the situation. If the public distrust were to bring about the defeat of the dangerous members of Congress, spurring the present potential leadership into bold action of which it has sometimes given hopeful portents, then we might feel better about the future. But the people who are most thoroughly awake to the inadequacies of the Congress do not necessarily live in the districts of the dangerous Congressmen. In fact, few of them live in such areas, and there are strong indications that some of the worst legislators are going to slide back into office.

The relations of a Congressman and his district are among the most illogical and discouraging aspects of American democracy. Some districts seem even to take a perverted delight in keeping a bad Congressman in office, just because he is "famous" and gets the home town into the headlines. In other instances, the Congressman has a grip on the only kind of political organization there is in the district, and though he has only minority support, the organization is enough to put him over. And in nearly all cases, the Congressman has been passing out favors, jobs, and perquisites for years, while standing "right" on local issues. The national issues which have caused today's general disillusionment with Congress enter all too rarely into the practical politics of the district.

The major contest in many districts—perhaps in most of them—comes in the primary rather than in the election itself. There the incumbent's organization is doubly valuable. He is more than ever a minority candidate, for if he stands in with the local political chieftains, and can squeak through the primary, he may consider himself elected. Moreover, the opposition primary is often disorganized, with no good party leadership, so that however bad the incumbent may be, his opponent is even worse. And in a candidate's own primary, the same kind of disorganization—or sometimes direct or indirect bribery—may put several candidates into the field, split the vote, and permit the incumbent to slip back.

* * *

These phenomena tend to thwart the will of the people as expressed most clearly in present impatience with Congress. Once the public will is thwarted by inability to work out a change, you may look for some kind of an explosion. That is the danger of the present situation. It is not that the present criticisms are being voiced, but that they may have no adequate effect.

Democracy in these days demands results. It sees the executive branch of government displaying great strength—getting results. It sees the magnificent achievements of American industry, and the rising tide of industrial democracy. Only the legislative branch lags behind. If the lag continues, the aftermath may be serious, indeed.

But it is not certain that the lag will continue. Despite all the obstacles listed above, the results of primary elections thus far held this year include the forced retirement of a number of Congressmen who were doing the institution no good. There were also some disappointments. And there seem certain to be many more disappointments to come. But it is not hopeless. Pennsylvania did very well in its primaries, by disposing of several incumbents whose records will not stand up. Illinois did badly. South Dakota and Oregon did well. There have been several voluntary retirements of men with bad records.

There are, however, many crucial figures running for re-election in every part of the country whose recent public careers have been attuned to Fascism, to racial hatred, to obstruction, if not to sedition and treason. Their voting records are readily available—most fully in The Christian Science Monitor's Voting Record section of May 28. They will not be defeated by articles in national magazines and newspapers. Sometimes, even, such articles affront local pride and can be used by the candidate in his own behalf. They will be defeated only as voters in particular districts awaken to the ABC's of national defense, democracy, and the future of our institutions as related to the man who represents them.

If we do not get a better Congress, we will get a worse democracy. We need Congress. Its leaders are exactly right when they say that democracy falls when its representative institutions are sapped. But these institutions can be sapped from within. That is what has happened. And it is from within that they can be strengthened.

Mirror of World Opinion

Gas for Congressmen

Denial of unlimited gas to Congressmen who want it to get around their districts for re-election speeches would probably find plenty of support among their aspiring opponents who have to depend upon ordinary citizens' allowances. A fellow with an old nag hitched to a buckboard, on the other hand, ought to make a hit campaigning against one of the privileged boys who speed around telling the gasoline salesmen to "fill 'er up."—*Los Angeles Times.*

The Wide Horizon

"We Must Finish the Job"

By Jan Masaryk

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister

In a commencement address at Bates College

Historians and philosophers will tell us one day how this war came about. In my humble estimation, it was a very long and complicated historical, social, and philosophical process. . . . Accumulated evil broke loose over this unhappy globe of ours. In allowing it to become confident, to become virulent and aggressive, we all played a part. The democracies were not vicious, but often not very clever, shortsighted, self-centered, and addicted to naïve wishful thinking. Lack of perspicacity is often equally as disastrous as premeditated evil. . . .

We are facing an enemy whose conscience and whose hands are not tied by any brakes, either moral or physical. . . . Therefore, the task we are confronted with is intensely hard and needs all of our integrity, courage, and sacrifice. The United Nations must, under the leadership of the United States, the British Empire, and Russia, keep on multiplying their material resources and moral efforts until our victory is complete and unconditional. Only then shall we have a chance of realizing the Four Freedoms and the eight points of the Atlantic Charter. Only then shall we be in a position to build a world worthy of our efforts. . . .

* * *

I have no doubts that you and we will be up to this task. . . . Let me quote from a letter which I have recently read. It is a letter sent by a young American soldier in the Army Air Corps to his mother.

"Don't fear for me," wrote the young pilot. "I have never known that there can be so many friends around. . . . And there are so many things in which to believe. I have a deep and abiding faith that some day the boundaries between nations will be no more than the boundaries between States in this country. The world looks so small and so much *one* from the air. If I am around when all this is over, then I hope to have a hand in helping to form and reconstruct it all. The sooner we get this over with, the sooner that new work will start. And however much we may hate Hitler and his clique now, I am confident that one day 'hate' will be a forgotten word."

This is the letter. I hope the man who wrote it will be here when this war is over. It is men like him that we need. Men who fight today in order to be able to build a better world tomorrow.

Of that creative work there will be plenty. . . . After we have forced the Axis to lay down the arms, we shall face the task of conquering Germany's misled and corrupted thousands. There is a task for all of us.

I often hear, I have heard it for years, that youth is somewhat bewildered by the war and by all it involves. It may be so, but it applies equally to us older people. We were all staggered by the dimensions of this tremendous conflict. But the time for bewilderment is over. The job has to be done. . . .

* * *

After World War One, we all, or at least many of us, grew up in the belief that war was wrong. I, for one, am absolutely convinced that war as an institution has become obsolete and wrong, especially, of course, a war of aggression. A defensive war is different, but even that will not be necessary if we do our job thoroughly this time. The question was whether to fight those who attacked us. . . .

We, the teachers, and I say it with all reverence to the noble teaching profession, brought up our youth to maturity in two decades of bewildered semi-pacifism. Then suddenly the Fascists, the Nazis, and the Japanese embarked on the road of aggression. We were confused, and we even resented a little the interference with our somewhat complacent private life.

For me and my people, Munich settled the whole problem once and for all. For you, Pearl Harbor settled the issue.

True, it would have been better for all of us if we had had more foresight a few years ago, but thank God that at the eleventh hour we did find ourselves and one another and that now we are all together in this great family of twenty-six United Nations. . . .

And this time, we must finish the job. . . . We must give the Germans, the Japanese, and the Italians and the rest of the world a vivid demonstration of the principles that aggression does not pay and that it will not pay in the future; that we know that the world is indivisible, that we must protect ourselves collectively against future aggressive gangsterism; and that we must insure our peace by giving every nation and every individual the opportunity of employment and of social and economic security.

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